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PRESIDENTS' LETTER TO LONDON SUMMIT RELEASED

PY062255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2131 GMT 6 Jun 84

["Text" of the note addressed to the heads of state of the seven Western industrialized countries by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela on the eve of the opening of the London summit meeting -- released in Buenos Aires by Argentine presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez on 6 June]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- "We are addressing Your Excellency [as received] on the eve of a new meeting by the political leaders of the seven major industrialized countries. We are convinced that the situation and the prospects of Latin American economies, particularly from the viewpoint of the commercial, financial, and foreign debt issues, should be considered at the debates to be held in London.

"In order to cooperate with such debates, the text of the Quito Declaration and the Quito Plan of Action, drawn up by the Latin American Economic Conference, was in due time submitted to your governments. On 19 May 1984, four Latin American presidents issued a declaration whose text was thoroughly publicized. Other Latin American heads of state have endorsed this declaration.

"As the above-mentioned documents show, Latin America has been hit by a serious financial crisis and its economic activities have been considerably reduced. Its gross national product and per capita income have decreased over the last 3 years. Social development has had to be neglected, and the prevailing situation is hard to sustain.

"The rise in interest rates, the difficulties in borrowing additional financial resources, and the increase in protectionism are factors which have kept the benefits of the recovery of the industrialized countries from reaching our economies. This difficulty, in turn, reduces the possibilities for consolidating the recovery so as to begin a sustained and noninflationary expansion.

"We reiterated the conviction of Latin Americans that the international community must urgently address the problems of the world economy in a concerted and coherent manner, recognizing that in an interdependent world there are interrelations among the members of such a community, and that satisfactory solutions should be found.

"The pressing need for adopting concerted actions is obvious, especially on the question of indebtedness. It is impossible to believe that these problems can be resolved merely through contacts with banks or through the isolated participation of international financial institutions. The situation requires that constructive talks be undertaken between creditor and debtor countries to find concrete formulas to lighten the burden of the foreign debt, taking into account the interests of all the parties involved.

"Adhering to principles of justice and equity, it is necessary to define a set of integrated policies and actions in the area of financing, debt, and trade. A frank climate of cooperation should be established in consonance with a scheme of shared responsibilities, reflecting the interests of the entire international community.

"A demonstration of political will by the main industrialized countries to progress toward the attainment of these objectives would be particularly opportune at this time."

ALFONSIN CONTINUES DIALOGUE WITH PARTY LEADERS

Meets UCD, Socialist Faction

PY060410 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jun 84 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- Alfonsin yesterday met separately with delegations from the Democratic Centre Union (UCD) headed by Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray, and one of three factions into which the Socialist Party is split.

Alsogaray, a former economy minister, later criticized the dialogue, describing it as a "backdrop to disguise an exclusive agreement between Radicals and Peronists, who are one and the same thing." He told newsmen he did not believe the talks between the president and opposition parties was the "most adequate means for acheiving national unity," -- one of Alfonsin's priority aims. "Parliament, comprising men and women voted by the people, is the proper venue for wide agreements," he said. Last week Alfonsin held two rounds of talks with Justicialist delegations, both headed by former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

Radical Senator Fernando de la Rua, who also met briefly with Alfonsin, denied the talks with the Justicialists had led to any pact between the two parties. "Here there is a government and an opposition; there is also a political dialogue which is fundamental... for the country to advance on the basis of national unity," he said.

Alfonsin is due to wind up the first stage of the political dialogue today before getting down to preparing his agenda for his state visit to Spain next week. He will meet separately with delegations from the Democratic Action, Authentic Socialist, and Socialist Confederation parties.

Meets Democratic Action Leaders

PY060233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- Pablo Gonzalez Bergez, head of the Democratic Action Party, today conveyed to President Raul Alfonsin his disagreement over the fact that the latter simultaneously headed the executive branch and the political party that he represents. Gonzalez Bergez said that the Argentine foreign debt must be paid unless Argentina is ready to quit the rest of the world.

Gonzalez Bergez made statements at the press room in Government House upon concluding his political dialogue with the chief of state. Also present at the talks were Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and Democratic Action leaders Arturo Arrizabalaga, Jose Garcia Hamilton, Jose Gomez, Ernesto Hansen, Carlos Ohortal, Horacio Mendez Carreras, Juan Pinilla Osorio, and Jorge Vehils.

Gonzalez Bergez commented that his organization regards as plausible the idea of holding a dialogue to find solutions at this time of very serious difficulties. He also emphasized that national unity is to be achieved by the obedience to and faithful compliance with the Constitution, which is the strongest and most consistent symbol of the unity of all Argentines.

Gonzalez Bergez voiced his disagreement over the decree issued by the executive branch dropping the collection of a state obligation worth some $9 million which had been recognized by a nonappealable judgment against the president of the Justicialist Party. Gonzalez Bergez then stressed his disagreement with the unusual bill passed by the legislative branch, a bill which disregards closed proceedings and nonappealable judgments handed down by the judicial branch and openly dismisses the basic principles set forth by the Constitution in order to benefit the person whose name is mentioned in the judicial decision.

PARTY LEADERS STUDY POLITICAL ACCORD

PY062215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- The leaders who held a political dialogue with President Raul Alfonsin are studying a draft accord which sets up basic points of concurrence for the strengthening of democracy, a draft accord which is to be signed once the party leaderships take their stands regarding this document. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez this afternoon admitted the existence of a draft accord, but he made it clear that it is merely a draft which is being reviewed together with the political parties. In response to a question at the press room in Government House, Lopez said that the draft had already been distributed sometime during the night by the Interior Ministry and that consultations are being held now since there still may be points subject to change.

The draft, which was made known by political sources, states that this document will bear the irrevocable commitment for social justice based on national reconciliation, the rejection of all terrorist actions, and the designation as a crime against the fatherland of any attempt to forcibly depose the legitimately established authorities.

Upon being questioned, Lopez said that it was not certain that the draft will be signed on Thursday and that this could even be postponed until Alfonsin returns from Spain. Lopez commented that the draft did not originate exclusively with the government but rather from the talks held with the political parties during the dialogue and that concurrences on common points were sought and later included in the draft.

Lopez added that actually the draft was subjected to the parties for review. Lopez said that there is no deadline for making consultations and raising discrepancies, should there be any. Lopez emphasized that ideas are being forged and that should a consensus be reached the draft will be signed before Alfonsin's trip to Spain, otherwise it could be signed when Alfonsin returns.

Lopez pointed out that the draft did not originate solely with the government but that there were consultations made during the dialogue held with all parties and that no special commission had been charged with drafting it. Asked whether the draft had already been approved by Maria Estela Martinez de Peron and by Alfonsin, Lopez answered that it had not. He added that all political parties are busy reviewing the document in order to come up with a conclusion.

The full text of the document that has been released in political circles is the following:

"The national government and the country's political forces, aware of the seriousness of the situation the country is experiencing, maintaining each one its own party identity and without relinquishing the responsibilities assigned to them by the electoral results, have addressed the treatment of those problems on whose urgent solution the country's destiny depends.

"The dialogue was guided by the shared certainty that the rechanneling of the self-reliance and the efforts of all Argentines for a common project of society in which basic values and clear-cut rules for living together are shared can no longer be procrastinated.

"Only through solidarity is it possible to achieve the unity that the present situation requires. The appeal for national unity is in no way exhausted by the positive response that we have given to the political parties.

"The remaining institutions and the dynamic forces within society must also be active factors in this effort, they being aware that the performance and the success of sectorial projects ultimately depends on the nation's activity.

"For all these reasons we state herewith that:

"1. National unity and harmony are basic requirements to adequately cope with the existing difficulties and with the difficulties that may arise in the future. National unity and harmony stem from deep-seated agreements shared by all Argentines which strengthen our fatherland's call to greatness and our people's well-being.

"2. The constitutional order and the republican and federal system must always be preserved and strengthened, as is the case with the democratic regime and the pluralistic tenets which favor the participation of all citizens in the nation's activities.

"3. The fundamental institutions of the Argentine society, starting with the family, must be respected and supported. The labor unions and business organizations must be able to defend, without interferences, the interests of their principles. Free action in the activities of intermediary entities will be ensured. The church and the various religions will be able to fully perform their missions. The Armed Forces, wholly integrated to the country, will have the required support for ensuring the national defense.

"4. The traditional religious beliefs, the moral values, and the cultural guidelines which the Argentine people follow will be protected and promoted.

"5. Social justice and popular participation give substance to democratic life. The steady increase in salaries, the strengthening of trade union organizations, the respect for social works and other worker organizations, the support to large families, the extension of the possibilities for education, and steady improvement to all social sectors and to all the provinces are concrete ways that social justice adopts, and reinforces the people's participation.

"6. The comprehensive and harmonious development of all the resources with which the country is endowed and the expansion of industrialization to all the regions are objectives that cannot be overlooked.

"7. The territorial integration, with special emphasis placed on the frontier areas and the most neglected regions, especially the Patagonia, constitutes a national priority.

"8. The promotion of demographic growth until an optimum population distribution is achieved throughout the Argentine territory is a goal that cannot be deferred.

"9. The research and the development on our own of the most advanced technologies, starting with what has already been achieved in the nuclear field, a field that will always serve peaceful means, is a fundamental mainstay of our liberation and national growth. However, this does not preclude the acquisition of modern technologies which are available worldwide.

"10. The Argentine foreign policy will be sovereign and will be based on the following criteria: an unrestricted respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, relations with all the countries in the world regardless of their ideologies, the establishment of new contacts and the strengthening of all existing ties which may bolster the independent national development, Latin American unity and integration, with special emphasis on the Southern Cone.

"11. The acceptance of Pope John Paul II's suggestions and proposals for peace on the Beagle conflict will allow a peaceful and final solution to our border conflict with Chile. It will also help ratify the bioceanic principle and begin the consideration and approval of several projects of economic and social cooperation and integration between the two nations. We want to express our acknowledgement of the pope's continuous concern for peace and rapprochement between Chile and Argentina.

"12. Diplomatic negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain must include the subject of our sovereignty over the Malvinas and the other islands of the South Atlantic. Argentina condemns and rejects the idea of turning the Malvinas into a fortress and also condemns the exclusion zone. Our country will intensify diplomatic action in the United Nations to seek a peaceful solution that will recognize our rights over that unrenounceable part of our national territory.

"13. The renegotiation of the foreign debt must be carried out based on an economic program which will allow the development of all Argentine potentials. This will allow us to obtain conditions and resources to face the commitments with no detriment to the well-being of the workers and without obstacles to the reactivation and development of the country.

"With this in mind, it is very important to make joint efforts with other Latin American debtors. This joint action has begun and will be intensified in the future. In this manner, all types of pressure will be rejected. It is expressly noted that the commitment to pay is subject to the legitimacy of the debt.

"14. The seriousness and the depth of the inherited crisis demand the establishment of guidelines for reconstruction. This reconstruction must be supported by three pillars: reactivation of the productive apparatus, strengthening of real salaries, and the subsequent gradual curbing of inflation. Moreover, the achievement of an effective social agreement is very important in the field of income policy. The increase in salaries must be obtained within a framework of full employment and of a growing economy.

"Thus, the restoration of salary purchasing power and of pension incomes must not be incompatible with the recovery of the savings possibilities and the accumulation and modernization of the productive apparatus.

"We stress the importance of planning to offer precise guidance to the economic agents who must assume their responsibilities.

"As far as investments are concerned, priority attention will be paid to national capital, although it has been agreed that all those foreigners willing to invest in the country will be welcomed provided they meet the objectives of national development.

"15. The seriousness of the problems affecting the provinces demands a commitment in which national necessities must be adequately in keeping with provincial needs and demands.

"The signing parties must leave open the possibility of expanding the framework of agreements they have reached and which reaffirm the basic commitment of defending the democratic political, republican, and federal system provided for by the Constitution. It is their fundamental commitment also to continuously defend the freedom and dignity of man, to respect the desire of the people expressed through the ballots, and to uphold the respect of the government for minority groups.

"Finally, the signatories must also fulfill the unrenounceable commitment to guarantee social justice based on national reconciliation, the rejection of any terrorist action, and to consider as treason any attempt to overthrow by force the legally constituted authorities of the fatherland."

INTRANSIGENT PARTY LEADER REJECTS ACCORD

PY070235 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2131 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (DYN) -- The Intransigent Party (PI), headed by former Buenos Aires Governor Oscar Alende, will not sign the Government-Political Parties Accord because it is "too ambiguous" and it "lacks specifics," a member of the party's directorate announced this afternoon.

PI Secretary General Mariano Lorences told DYN this afternoon that his party "will not consider signing the government's document," and that it will suggest "several modifications to very important points which are not well clarified," such as "foreign investments, the role of the Armed Forces, and human rights." He also said that the PI directorate is preparing a declaration that will be made public shortly after 1900 [2200 GMT] at the party's office on 480 Riobamba Street.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PRESS REPORT ON BEAGLE

PY061258 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1649 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- Asked about the report on the Beagle Channel negotiations published today by a morning newspaper, San Martin Palace spokesman Albino Gomez briefly answered that the Foreign Ministry will not make any statement on the matter.

LA NACION carried a front page headline stating that negotiations on the Beagle issue are in an advanced stage and added in a subtitle that details of the Argentine and Chilean proposals are known.

The spokesman added that based on the information gathered thus far, it cannot be concluded that an agreement is imminent. Unofficial sources consulted at the Argentine Foreign Ministry expressed their surprise over this report, which they termed wholly untrue.

OFFICIAL DENIES SALE OF TANKS, SHIPS TO IRAN

PY070310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0228 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today said that "foreign news agency reports on the possible sale to Iran of 100 tanks and 2 missile destroyers are completely baseless." In a statement to a local television station, Jaunarena stated that the report attributed to the British magazine "Jane's Defense Weekly" is "just a report and the Argentine Government has never considered this possibility." The London magazine reported that Argentina would sell to Iran 100 TAM's (Argentine Medium Tank) and the two British-made missile destroyers Hercules and Santisima Trinidad. This operation, the magazine said, is in keeping with the Argentine post-Malvinas war policy of doing away with every British-made weapon.

OFFICIAL DENIES UK OFFER OF SHARED FISHING

PY062128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (NA) -- The under secretary for fishing, Hector Traverso, today said that "there is no concrete British proposal" offering Argentina participation in fishing rights in waters surrounding the Malvinas Islands, and he added that this information given by foreign news agencies is just a "vague press report." Jose Maria Gonzalez Eiras, president of the chamber of cold-store fishing ships, said if there were a proposal in such terms, it would be unacceptable until Great Britain "accepts to negotiate again the sovereignty" in the archipelago. Gonzalez Eiras also asked the Argentine Government to declare as an "unfriendly attitude" the incursions of factory ships from Spain, Japan, the Soviet Union, and other countries into the exclusion zone imposed by the British around the Malvinas. He added that similar situations are taking place even in the Argentine Sea, inside the 200-mile limit, which exclusively belongs to Argentina.

The report released here through foreign news agencies is based on a report published in London in the newspaper SUNDAY MAIL. That report said that the British Government will offer Argentina participation in fishing rights in the waters surrounding the Malvinas, although it was made clear that the project is strongly opposed by sectors of the government party and by the islanders.

FEDERAL JUDGE TENDERS RESIGNATION TO ALFONSIN

PY061555 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur has presented his resignation to President Raul Alfonsin due to the increasing protests voiced against his confirmation in the post. In his resignation, Dibur states that the uproar heard when his dossier [pliego] was forwarded to the Senate Commission violated the most fundamental norms of discretion. He claims that his resignation will prevent the judicial branch from further deteriorating. The text of his resignation states that the sense of responsibility which is necessary in all those who hold public functions requires that he focus his attention on the subjects submitted to his jurisdiction. It adds that there is no other path to follow when the sacred mission of administering justice depends on our irrevocable decisions, and on the freedom, honor, interests, and aspirations of those facing trial. The document goes on to say that this task has been fulfilled up to the point where he must make it compatible with the categorical imperative that must guide the conduct of a judge, and which is inexorably expressed in the exercise of the jurisdictional function, beyond any type of mental coercion that might disturb his work.

PREPARATORY DECREE ISSUED ON DECENTRALIZATION

PY061842 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government presided over by Hernan Siles Zuazo approved on 5 June certain measures preparatory for the political and administrative decentralization of the country. The measures are contained in a decree which lays down the rule for the operation of departmental government headed by prefects. The decree also states that until the law on decentralization is approved there will be consultative councils in which the people will participate. The preamble of the decree states:

Whereas:

The Bolivian Government, being of popular extraction and democratically representative, intends to promote the process of administrative decentralization, thus enacting its program of government and fulfilling the desire of the various regions and the provisions of the Constitution;

According to Article 1 of the Constitution, Bolivia has chosen, as a free, independent and sovereign nation, the unitary system of government based on democratic representation, and within this framework Articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution establish that departmental government will provide the basis for the legal and institutional structure of the state, in keeping with a system of administrative decentralization which must be regulated by law;

Administrative decentralization has not been fully enacted, because the laws clarifying its political, economic and social aspects have not been passed, whereas the Constitution commands the honorable Congress of the nation to pass such laws;

The proposals concerning the process of administrative decentralization capable of strengthening the overall integration of a unitary, democratic and participatory state must be enacted;

The constitutional government believes that decentralization is a means for strengthening the democratic process and broadening people's participation;

Therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. Until the law on administrative decentralization can be promulgated in accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution, the prefects will be in charge of political and administrative affairs of the departments on behalf of the executive branch, with jurisdiction over the subprefects in the provinces and the chief officials in the cantons.

Article 2. Departmental prefects will oversee and coordinate the activities of local ministerial representatives in keeping with the law on the political and administrative organization of the nation.

Article 3. Until the legislative branch can pass the law on administrative decentralization, each prefecture will organize a consultative council in which the people will participate. The council will be presided over by the prefect and comprise representatives of leading institutions and labor, social and business sectors, according to the specific characteristics of each department. The same will be done at a provincial level under the guidance of the subprefects.

Article 4. Departmental governments will oversee and encourage a harmonious operation of public agencies and corporations in their departments.

Article 5. The planning and coordination of the overall development of departments within the national planning system will remain in the hands of development corporations under the leadership of the Planning and Coordination Ministry until the appropriate law can clarify the participation of departmental governments in this planning.

Article 6. The National Commission for administrative Decentralization is hereby created. It will be presided over by the planning minister and comprise the ministers of interior, migration and justice, national defense, finance, urban affairs and housing, or their appointed representatives. The duties of this commission will be to coordinate and reconcile proposals in order to draw up a draft law on administrative decentralization. This commission will be empowered to request the assistance of any public servant it may deem necessary, whereupon these public servants will be duly commissioned.

Article 7. The National Treasury will allot the funds required by the National Commission for Administrative Decentralization in due time.

Article 8. All rules and regulations contrary to the present decree are hereby abrogated.

Santa Cruz Rejects Decree

PY061845 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Decree on Administrative Decentralization has been flatly rejected by Santa Cruz Department. In fact, Jorge Landivar, one of the leaders of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee, has stated that the decree which the government issued on 5 June merely helps to prop up the central administration, something which jeopardized the progress of the Bolivian people. Jorge Landivar also explained that this decree pays no heed to agreements which had been reached.

[Begin Landivar recording[This decree has absolutely nothing to do with the agreements which were reached between the representatives of the executive branch, appointed by the president of the nation himself, and the delegation of the Santa Cruz Civic Committee which, with myself as its president, stayed in La Paz for 2 days negotiating, not the essence of the decentralization proposal or its deadlines, but the manner in which a decree should be drawn up in keeping with constitutional provisions to launch the process of administrative decentralization.

The present decree favors the central administration. [end recording]

These issues will be brought up for discussion at the town meeting which will take place in Santa Cruz next week. This town meeting will gather approximately 40,000 persons, according to Jorge Landivar.

WORKERS ASSEMBLY ENDORSES COB EXECUTIVE BOARD

PY061520 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The national workers assembly organized by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] ended at 1930 on 5 June. The participants unanimously decided to empower the COB negotiating committee, that is, the COB Executive Board, to continue its negotiations with the president of the nation and the Democratic and Popular Unity concerning pending issues.

It was also suggested that the negotiating committee should be headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, top leader of all Bolivian workers.

The meeting started at 1600 and was attended by representatives from various parts of the nation. It was held at the teacher's social club.

Juan Lechin Oquendo indicated that the negotiating committee will meet at COB headquarters on 6 June at 0930 in order to discuss the future actions of this committee, in the light of the support received from the national assembly.

The assembly also voted that the members of the Executive Board or the negotiating committee should contact the rank and file to brief them on the status of the negotiations. The rank and file are awaiting full information on the negotiations conducted by the leaders of the main Bolivian labor organization. The participants in the meeting of the national assembly also paid homage to the teachers whose day is being celebrated on 6 June.

DISPUTE OVER ECONOMIC MEASURES MOVES TO GENEVA

WA071305 Rome IPS in English 5 Jun 84

[By Oscar Pena Franco]

[Text] La Paz, June 5 (IPS) -- A bitter national debate over the Bolivian Government's economic policies, centering on wage rises and the foreign debt, will move to Geneva this week, where the International Labor Organization (ILO) opens its 70th assembly tomorrow.

Bolivian private employers, grouped in the Private Enterprise Confederation (CEPB), have sent the group's president, Fernando Illanes, to the conference to lobby against a recent agreement between the government and the trade unions.

Labor Minister Horst Grebe and two union representatives left today, hot on his heels, to put their side of the case to the U.N. body.

In negotiations aimed at averting a national strike, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the powerful Bolivian Workers' Federation (COB) agreed last week that the government would suspend payments on its foreign debt. The government also offered an across-the-board 130 percent wage rise, though the COB has not yet accepted this.

Bolivia's private employers, however, have warned that they are not prepared to increase wages even by 130 percent, saying that they were never consulted on the question.

Illanes will be asking the ILO to nullify the agreement, on the grounds that though it was an interested party, the CEPB was ignored in the negotiations.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin told IPS today that the unions' delegates to the ILO meeting would defend the "just and sovereign" agreement reached in the recent talks with the government.

Just before leaving, Labor Minister Grebe denied the CEPB allegations about the way that agreement had been concluded, and insisted that employers' representatives had held several meetings with cabinet ministers in the economic field to discuss the wage issue.

Grebe harshly attacked the CEPB's intention of taking the matter to the ILO, accusing it of trying to "discredit the Bolivian democratic process abroad."

The salary question, he suggested, was only a front.

The employers, real aim, he argued, is to "call into question the power structure."

Under the series of military dictatorships before Siles Zuazo took power, he recalled, workers had been given no voice in economic policy making. Decisions reached jointly by private enterprise and the government had simply been handed down, he said.

The minister insisted that the government's agreement with the unions was "unmodifiable," including its decision to put off indefinitely all public sector debt repayments to international commercial banks.

This move has also met criticism by the CEPB. The group's interim president, Jose Antonio Ursic, argued last night that it would "weaken faith in the state's commitment to international instruments."

"Everyone knows that it is extremly dangerous to be demagogic in this field," he added, warning that the effects would soon be felt.

Lechin, however, stressed today that a number of Latin American governments had applauded the Bolivian Government's stance on the foreign debt. The COB spokesperson in Geneva had precise instructions to defend the measure, and to counter the "false arguments" he said Illanes would be presenting.

BRIEFS

CBF MANAGER RESIGNS -- The industry minister has accepted the resignation of (Edgar Vargas Romero), the manager of the Bolivian Development Corporation [CBF]. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 84 PY]

NEW CAMPESINO MINISTER -- Julio Quintin Mendoza took over on 14 May as the new agriculture, campesino and livestock affairs minister replacing Jorge Medina Pinedo. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 May 84 p 8 PY]

NEW FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY -- Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez swore in Jaime Crespo Velasco as the new under secretary for foreign relations on 4 June. Crespo Velasco, a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, is replacing Carlos Rivas Grana who resigned for reasons of health. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 84 PY]

FIGUEIREDO APPROVES PARTY 'PRIMARY' PROPOSAL

PY070315 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] There has been a new turn in the presidential succession issue. As of this afternoon, everything seems to show that the PDS [Social Democratic Party] will implement at the national level the initiative that has been promoted by its Rio Grande do Sul branch: the holding of a primary for the election of a party candidate for the presidential succession.

The idea, which was submitted today to President Figueiredo by Senator Jose Sarney, was quickly approved by the chief of state. By the afternoon, the PDS president announced that the PDS Executive Board will probably hold a meeting on Monday to discuss the calling of the National Party Board which will have the final word on whether the primary will be held or not.

If the idea is approved, all those holding elective posts and members of the PDS Board will have to vote in the election of the party candidate. This means approximately 100,000 voters.

Chaves 'Notably Pleased'

PY070318 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Vice President Aureliano Chaves was notably pleased by the news of a party primary and commented that the president's decision is a "good idea." Chaves made this statement this afternoon at 1700 upon his departure from Congress where he attended a special session in honor of late Senator Nilo Coelho.

When asked by reporters about this reaction to the news, the vice president said: I am just hearing about it right now. When reporters asked him if this was good for his candidacy, the vice president said: It is good news for the country.

USSR AMBASSADOR SAYS NICARAGUA 'ANOTHER CUBA'

PY051620 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BARASIL in Portuguese 3 Jun 84 p A12

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- At least one of President Figueiredo's speeches in China fully pleased the Soviet Embassy in Brazil. On 1 June Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev told JORNAL DO BRASIL that President Figueiredo said that socioeconomic and political differences among the various countries of the world should not be an obstacle between them. The ambassador added that "Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, stated precisely this principle."

Chernyshev, who had been Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica before coming to Brazil, said that the United States is "ignoring" important "historical lessons" in its behavior toward Central America: "The most important event during the past 2 years in that region undoubtedly is the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua, and the way things are going, we will have another Cuba there."

Chernyshev said that the Iraq-Iran war "is meaningless," and he stated that Brazil has not yet shown interest in increasing Soviet oil imports, which at the moment total 20,000 barrels per day.

Soviet-Brazilian bilateral trade is currently worth approximately $900 million; nevertheless, the ambassador is optimistic: "We hope to raise this trade to $1 billion for each side." He admitted that this increase is difficult, at a time of economic crisis and recession in Brazil, but he recalled the words of Planning Minister Delfim Netto who took a Supreme Soviet delegation to the SEPLAN [Secretariat of Planning]: "He said that considering the potential of the two countries, our trade is ridiculous." The ambassador recalled that last year Brazil had exported five times more than it imported from the Soviet Union. "Minister Delfim, furthermore, admitted that this imbalance is an obstacle to trade between the two countries."

TRADE BALANCE 'SHOWS SURPLUS' AT END OF MAY

PY041855 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian trade balance already shows a surplus that ranged between $4.5 and $4.6 billion at the end of May. This means that 1 month before the end of the first half of 1984 Brazil has already reached half of the trade balance that was projected for 1984, that is, $9 billion. This information was released by Carlos Viacava, CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] director. The Vale do Rio Doce Company set a new record in May for exports of iron ore and iron pellets by selling 7.5 million metric tons. The exports of Brazilian arms are mostly paid for at once. Only traditional customers, like Iraq, are granted a period to settle their debts.

IMF EXPERT CONCERNED OVER INFLATION RATE

PY061741 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 84 p 29

[Text] Ana Maria Jul, assistant chief of the Atlantic Division of the IMF, yesterday concluded a week's visit to Brasilia without grasping, even after she held lengthy talks with Jose Milton Dallari, secretary of the Special Secretariat for Supply and Prices (SEAP), the reasons which made inflation climb to 60.7 percent in the first 5 months of 1984. Also without grasping those reasons, the Central Bank is now looking into the expansion of the monetary base -- primary issuance of money -- in May, aware that the deviation during the last 2 months prevented the attainment not only of the quarterly target of 13.5 percent, but also the yearly target of a 50-percent growth of the money supply. The failure to control the monetary base and inflation has led the IMF economist to report to the Central Bank that the IMF will send an auditor to Brazil every month.

Jul's report on a monthly audit should not be a reason for concern, a Central Bank source reported, stressing that in certain countries the IMF has a resident economist. But her unexpected second meeting with Central Bank President Affonso Celso Pastore, a meeting which lasted about 1/2 hour and took palce shortly before she left Brasilia, revealed Jul's concern over the course of monetary policy and its inflationary results. for this reason, although the letter of intent and the technical memorandum of understanding in effect between Brazil and the IMF contains quarterly targets, the IMF will send an economist -- on a routine basis, Jul herself -- to follow up on the monthly indicators for monetary expansion, public spending, and international accounts. Following Jul's "routine visit," the Central Bank and the Planning Secretariat of the presidency of the Republic look forward to the arrival in August of the actual IMF mission. Depending on the assessment of the data gathered by Jul, the IMF may also arrive at the conclusion that it will be unavoidable to renegotiate the targets of the 5th Brazilian letter of intent.

PUMP PROBLEM DISCOVERED AT ANGRA NUCLEAR PLANT

PY041836 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Jun 84 p 16

[Text] -- The Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc. yesterday informed that the Angra 1 nuclear power plant, which was operating on an experimental basis, again became paralyzed last Monday due to a problem in one of the two water-carrying pumps of the chemical and volumetric control system. The stoppage will last for 20 days.

The problem appeared during tests that were being made in the control system. The pump vibrated and unusal noices were heard. Although the affected equipment has no relation to the security of the reactor or even the plant, the operative technical rules demand that at least two pumps be in condition to operate the auxiliary system. Furnas technicians are making arrangements for the substitution of the pump and studying the causes of the problem.

PARTICIPATION IN PRC DAM PROJECTS 'UNLIKELY'

PY060257 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jun 84 p 35

[Text] Brasilia -- The negotiations that Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals undertook with the Chinese Government for the participation of Brazilian companies in the construction of the biggest hydroelectric dam in the world at the Yang-Tse River have failed.

According to what Mines and Energy Ministry technicians who participated in the negociations revealed, Beijing authorities apparently decided to delay the starting of the works. Cals had traveled to China on 17 May, a week before President Figueiredo's visit, to begin negotiations for Brazilian participation in the power plant planned on the Yang-Tse River. The power plant, with a planned capacity of 16 million kilowatts, will be greater than Itaipu, which will have a 12.6 million kilowatt capacity.

According to what mines and energy advisers revealed, the Chinese Government did not even accept the idea of initiating negotiations on the Yang-Tse hydroelectric power plant, instead they turned the conversation to another much smaller power plant, with a 1 million kilowatt capacity.

The Yang-Tse power plant is valued at $1.3 billion, but it already has the participation of U.S. companies, in the project preparation state, which might make it difficult for Brazilian companies to participate. In any event, as Cals' advisers have said, a Brazilian delegation will visit China in the next few weeks in order to reevaluate the project. Brazilian participation is not precluded at the consultory stage.

According to the technicians' information, Brazilian participation in the supplying of equipment is unlikely, mainly because the Chinese are able to produce nearly everything at their own industrial park.

The negotiations may by Minister Cesar Cals in Beijing may have positive results in the long range. According to his advisers, China plans to establish a great plan of hydroelectric power plant construction, with the aim of using their 400 million kilowatt potential, which practically doubles that of Brazil. China has begun its hydroelectric resources utilization program by constructing mini-power plants to eventually begin exploiting short fall power plants. According to the Mines and Energy Ministry technicians, China has approximately 100 mini-power plants.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY061850 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today welcomed his Uruguayan counterpart, Carlos Maeso, who arrived for an official 4-day visit. Upon arrival Maeso said that the most important aspect of the relations between the two countries is the principle of nonintervention. During his visit Maeso will meet with the ministers of interior and economy and with the president of the Council of State. Maeso also talked about the importance [words indistinct] to jointly solve the foreign debt problems of the continent.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOWNPLAYS ARGENTINE REPORT

PY061428 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The foreign minister has downplayed a cable datelined in Buenos Aires, about which we have previously reported. The cable says that the head of the Argentine delegation to the Beagle mediation process reportedly recommended to President Alfonsin not to speed up the pace of negotiations with Chile due to the deteriorated international position of the Santiago government. Here is a report by Carmen Castro for Radio Cooperativa on the Chilean Foreign Ministry's reaction to the cable:

[Begin Castro recording] Good afternoon, Sergio. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today asserted that the Argentine and Chilean Governments are negotiating as equals at the Vatican. The minister thus referred to a report from Buenos Aires stating that Argentina had an advantage over Chile's handicapped position because of its democratic government. Foreign Minister Del Valle has declined to comment on the cable, arguing that he could not do so because it was not official. Nevertheless, he made it clear that Chile has no problems with the nunciature or the Vatican and the relations are completely cordial, adding that both Chile and Argentina are negotiating as equals at the Vatican. [end recording]

JARPA DISCUSSES POLITICAL PARTIES DRAFT BILL

PY060125 SAntiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has handed to the press the political parties draft bill that the executive branch previously submitted to the junta. As is known, the bill establishes rules for future party actions and for the organization of political groups.

The bill, which will be officially considered this afternoon by the junta, contains some amendments made by the head of state to the original bill that was drawn up by the State Council. Among the amendments, there is an addendum to article 2 which reads, quote: Political parties must always defend the sovereignty and independence of the nation. Therefore they will not be able to subordinate their actions either to foreign and international political groups nor to foreign governments and interests, unquote.

Asked to explain this point, Minister Jarpa said:

[Begin Jarpa recording] This does not mean that the doctrine and ideologies of parties cannot be similar to those of foreign countries or regions. What it means is that subordination to directives by foreign parties and governments and to foreign interests undermines Chile's sovereignty and the independence that politial parties must have to act in a free and democratic society. [end recording]

Asked about the main difference between this bill and the one drawn up by the State Council, Minister Jarpa said:

[Begin Jarpa recording] In order not to delay the organization of political parties, an organ has been created to supervise the registration of political groups. This organ will be subordinate to a transitory council until the electoral tribunal is created. This mechanism will help to speed up the organization of political parties which will not have to wait for the enactment of the electoral law. [end recording]

Minister Jarpa reiterated that there are currently approximately 7.5 million people with the right to vote in Chile.

UDI WANTS MDP, PCCH DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PY062205 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] In a press conference that was headed by UDI [Independent Democratic Union] leaders, including former Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, Jaime Guzman, (Pablo Longueira), and others it was reported that in keeping with the request of thousands of Chileans, the UDI will request that the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] be declared unconstitutional. During the press conference, Sergio Fernandez read a statement while Jaime Guzman was in charge of answering questions. When told that the law for defense of democracy against the Communist Party that was issued during the Gonzalez Videla administration did not have the effect that was expected, Jaime Guzman noted:

[Begin Guzman recording] We believe that the constitutional measure we are promoting against Marxist parties is much more complete from the legal and practical points of view than was the law for the defense of democracy which was conceived under different circumstances and in a different period. But we have no doubts that the enforcement of that law by the Gabriel Gonzalez Videla administration was fully justified and that it yielded positive results since it decreased the communist potential in Chile. After this law was repealed, Chilean communism emerged in public life, although considerably weaker than it was prior to the approval of the law. [end recording]

He added: [Begin Guzman recording] It was precisely in the following years, when Chilean communism enjoyed all the rights granted by the law, that it began to gradually obtain more votes until 1973 when it obtained a substantial percentage of the votes, which is something all of us remember.

I wish to note that the UDI does not think that communism should be defeated through mere legal restrictions. We believe that there are three fronts of action that are just as important or perhaps more important in the struggle to defeat communism. [end recording]

Among these three fronts of action, he noted the ideological front, which is aimed at making people more aware of the situation; the socioeconomic front, to avoid the misery which creates the proper atmosphere for Marxist ideology; and an antisubversive struggle front. When he was told that the present government has had these three fronts, and even more, and that despite all this it seems that the government's actions against Marxism have not had the results that were expected by the military authority, he said:

[Begin Jaime Guzman recording] I thank you very much for this question since I believe this is an important point. It would seem that our action is based on the supposition that support for communism has increased in the past 10 years in Chile. But our appraisal is that this is not the case. Communism has notably diminished in political force and civic prestige. However, what we must avoid is for communism to enjoy all those facilities that will allow it to resurge in the future. [end recording]

Other UDI personalities attending the press conference were former National Business Chamber President Guillermo Elton, (Xavier Letuilla), and (Ines Hurtado), who was representing women.

LEAFLETS SIGNED BY ACHA AFFIXED TO VALDES BOMB

PY060215 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] A bomb wrapped with leaflets [bomba panfletaria] has been defused at the house of Gabriel Valdes. The bomb was defused in the front yard of Valdes' house which is located on (Ismael Valdes Vergara) Street [words indistinct] by policemen who were on duty. Police sources noted that the bomb contained leaflets signed by the self-styled Chilean Anticommunist Alliance (ACHA) [Alianza Chilena Anticomunista].

TWO FPMR 'SUBVERSIVES' CAPTURED BY CNI AGENTS

PY070205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Security agents of the military Government of Chili have captured two members of the clandestine Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front (FPMR) which is responsible for a wave of dynamite explosions during recent months, according to an official communique released today. The two men, Marco Gonzalez Urrutia and Gilberto Galleguillos Salinas, were placed at the disposal of the military court for their prosecution, a communique of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) said.

The CNI, the government's secret police, affirmed that the two subversives participated in operations to blow up electrical installations. It also said that the FPMR is the armed branch of the Communist Party. However, messages released by the clandestine organization over the past 6 months have stressed that its actions are not connected with the strategy of any political party, but are directed at the return to democracy.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE CHIEF RETURNS -- Chilean Air Force Commander in Chief Fernando Matthei returned this morning to Chile on a commercial LAN [National Airline] Chile flight. Matthei participated in the meeting of Air Force commanders in chief that was held in Quito. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 May 84 PY]

NEW NATIONAL TREASURER -- Engineer Rodolfo Ramirez Perucich has been appointed the new treasurer of Chile. He is replacing Carlos Mackenna who has recently resigned. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 84 PY]

NEW BANKS SUPERINTENDENT -- Hernan Buchi Buc has just been appointed new superintendent of banks and financial institutions. He is replacing Francisco Ibanez Barcelo. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 May 84 p C 2 PY]

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES WAVE OF STRIKES

PY061457 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Public servants and Social Security Institute and National Electoral Court workers went on strike on 5 June demanding salary hikes. Social security workers rejected a 100,000 soles hike which the Social Security Institute granted yesterday. Domingo Garcia Rada, president of the National Electoral Court, stated that the problem with the workers of this organization will be resolved on 6 June.

Meanwhile, the teacher's strike ordered by the SUTEP [Single Trade Union of Education Workers] continued for the second day with absenteeism among teachers increasing.

Faced with this wave of strikes, President Belaunde urged all workers to increase their efforts to help the government overcome the crisis. First Vice President Fernando Schwalb, who returned to Lima last night, indicated that political considerations prompted the strikes, and Labor Minister Joaquin Leguia said that the effects of the strike of public servants are not clear.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the government's strategy for dealing with the current wave of strikes?

[Leguia] Well, the government's strategy is merely to prove, as we have done in Paris, that we are managing public affairs well, and that we are taking care of the most pressing needs of the Peruvian people.

[Question] Do you believe that education will be affected by the current teachers strike if it lasts any longer?

[Leguia] Look here, I really believe that this will be over soon because it is a totally unjustified strike. No one has done more for the teachers than this government.

I believe that this strike, this wave of strikes, is extremely harmful to the development of the nation, its economic stability, especially taking into account that nothing will be achieved because the government is fully aware of the needs and requirements of each sector. If these needs or requirements are not fulfilled to the extent the claimants want or believe fair, it is not because the government does not want to but because the nation's capabilities do not allow it.

[Question] Do you believe that these stoppages and strikes are prompted by political considerations?

[Leguia] Naturally. I believe that the main reasons are political, something which in a democracy like ours, where people enjoy absolute freedom, seems to be taking undue advantage of certain rights in order to promote certain political beliefs or objectives by mixing them up with other goals and further complicating the situation. There would be no need for this if only things were dealt with in a calmer and more patient manner.

[Question] What are the effects of the strikes so far, Minister Leguia?

[Leguia] Among the ministries I know about there are some where almost every worker came to work, as is the case of the Justice Ministry. In (?my) ministry 40 percent of the employees came to work.

About the others, I do not know for sure; there is no precise information. I can give you no exact figures.

[Question] What does the government plan to do in this situation?

[Leguia] Several measures are being studied but no final agreement has been reached so far. [end recording]

STRIKING TEACHERS, PUBLIC SERVANTS MARCH IN LIMA

PY062350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Tens of thousands of teachers and civil servants on strike for better salaries marched today through the city's main streets calling for a solution to their demands.

The march, in which according to different sources from 50,000 to 80,000 people participated, caused huge traffic jams for several hours. After a meeting at the Plaza San Martin, the marchers dissolved peacefully.

The police followed the march, in which university students also took part, from a prudent distance.

Nearly 700,000 teachers and public servants around the country are on strike demanding better salaries.

Renato Lertora, head of the National Public Administration Institute, announced that the strikers are requested to return to work within 48 hours, or be dismissed.

Lertora warned that the Intersectorial Confederation of State Workers (CITE), which called the strike, is not legally recognized, adding that the movement has political, not labor, motivations.

DEMONSTRATORS RELEASED; GOVERNMENT CONCERNED

PY050307 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo Police Chief Colonel Raul Mermot has voiced concern over the negative social atmosphere prevailing in Montevideo. Col Mermot met in his office with Blanco Party leader Dr (Horacio Muniz), Colorado Party leader Dr (Edinson Rijo), and Broad Front leader Dr Hugo Batalla, who had signed the convocation for the rally held in front of the university building on behalf of the intersector group [intersectorial]. The rally was banned by the government.

Col Mermot said that the actions that have taken place over the last few days have created a negative social atmosphere and that the government is concerned over this situation. He also confirmed that all the persons who were arrested during the incidents that took place at the Tristan Narvaja fair have been released.

ARMY CHIEF ACCUSES PARTIES OF DESTABILIZATION

PY061735 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Pedro Aranco has said that if elections are not held the Armed Forces will face up to their responsibilities and politicians will also have to face up to theirs. After pointing out that he is convinced that the elections will be held, Aranco called upon the people to help create the appropriate atmosphere. He added that the government is determined to adopt the necessary measures to attain the preestablished political goals.

Concerning Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the Army commander said that he will be detained by the appropriate authorities when he enters Uruguayan territory and will be tried on subversion and other charges leveled against him.

Aranco also reported that the ban on some Broad Front sectors will be lifted after the groundwork for an agreement with party leaders has been laid. He said that all Armed Forces members favor an opening, that there are no sectors opposing this stance, and that the Armed Forces do not want to create obstacles. The Army commander added that politicians have taken no positive steps to resume the dialogue and that they have instead worked with the formula of destabilization, mobilizations, and opposition fronts.

Aranco gave assurances that there is no harassment campaign against the Blanco Party and that the Armed Forces have not adopted any political position. He also said that the military has a clear concept of its subordination to civilian power, and that it wants neither cogovernment participation nor tutelage, which he termed irritating.

PARTIES, LEADERS RAP GOVERNMENT POSITION

No Atmosphere for Dialogue

PY060236 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Blanco Party leader Carlos Julio Pereyra has said that the latest events have confirmed that the prevailing atmosphere is not appropriate for negotiating with the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Pereyra] The Blanco Party position remains unchanged. That is, as the party has reiterated in a joint statement issued with the Colorado Party on 8 October, 1983, through a statement issued later by its executive board, and recently through a statement issued jointly with the other parties, a different atmosphere should prevail in order to negotiate a solution to the current situation with the military. There must be a peaceful atmosphere marked by the easing of tensions, without either offenses or attacks. According to party delegates, however though, the meeting held with the Armed Forces last night served to convey several threatening warnings to parties. This in no way helps to create an atmosphere for the open dialogue in which parties and the Armed Forces should engage in order to reach agreement and work out a solution to the present situation.

[Unidentified reporter] Might these latest events to which you referred make Wilson Ferreira Aldunate change his decision to return on 16 June?

[Pereyra] I don't think so. Mr Ferreira Aldunate has said that he will return on 16 June and he has even established the hour and the transporation service that he will use. I don't believe he is willing to change his plans. [end recording]

Demonstration Ban Scored

PY062030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1325 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The Multiparty Group which is made up of authorized and proscribed political parties in Uruguay has demanded freedom and guarantees for all citizens and groups and has condemend the recent military government's decision to prohibit popular demonstrations. In a communique released after a meeting of several hours, the parties said that the prohibition, far from contributing to a better environment for reaching understanding on the issue of democratic institutionalization, irritates the people.

The document goes on to say that the country follows with concern the progress of events and that although it welcomes the holding of elections on 25 November, as reiterated by the government, it believes that the environment necessary for holding the elections is not being created.

The Multiparty Group strongly protests the government's announcement that it will arrest the head of the National Party, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, upon his return to the country on 16 June after 11 years in exile.

Political Climate 'Stifled'

PY060359 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] A few moments ago a leader of the National Party commented on the statements of the commander in chief of the Army. Upon being interviewed by El Espectador, Dr Hector Lorenzo Rios said:

[Begin Rios recording, in progress] ...repetitive and disappointing, I believe that the time has come to recognize that the people are adults, that they know how to get around without the help of a nanny, and that they respect themselves. Well, all this is designed to complicate the future election of a ruler by preventing free, popular elections.

It is ignored that the people not only want to vote, but that they want to choose freely according to Article 77 of the Constitution, which says that all citizens are eligible voters. These statements are [words indistinct] acceptable since it is clear that the military high command continues to stifle the political climate with increasingly arbitrary and unpopular attitudes. They want to impose their conditions in whatever manner, in a domineering way, and therefore the dialogue will not be a dialogue but a monologue. One cannot go to a dialogue in the currently tense circumstances, one cannot have a dialogue under threat.

As long as there is not a 180 degree change in the conduct of the ruling sectors, there evidently will be no valid way out for anyone, neither for the Armed Forces nor for the people. Less than 6 months from the elections, the arbitrary attitude of the military has arrived at the limits of its greatest expression: first, with Institutional Act No 15, and now, in attempting to restrain the people's demonstration of political will.

This obviously is unacceptable. Political parties must represent the people and not the Armed Forces, they must interpret popular will, and not be merely rubber stamps for the Armed Forces. [passage indistinct]... the country in turmoil, the people are upset. The military government's failings are being blamed on the political parties, which is totally unacceptable because it is definitely untrue. The people are upset because of other things: hunger, unemployment, the errant economical policies of the last 12 years, the lack of political and labor union freedom. In short, the people are upset because of the lack and systematic denial of democracy, the systematic resistance to recognize their legitimate and natural rights. [end recording]

NATIONAL PARTY TO STAGE RALLY FOR FERREIRA

PY061531 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The National or Blanco Party today again defied the government by ratifying their intention to hold a large rally in 2 weeks to receive their leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who will return to the country after 11 years of exile. The resolution of the National Party, one of the two most important political parties in Uruguay, was adopted 24 hours after the government had announced the prohibition on public demonstrations or manifestations.

Ferreira Aldunate, who is wanted by Uruguayan military courts on charges of presumed links with the Tupamaros guerrilla movement, plans to arrive in Montevideo by ship on Saturday, 16 June, from Buenos Aires where he is currently residing. A National Party source told AFP that due to the government's prohibition, party leaders will urge people to be as prudent as possible in order to give Aldunate a peaceful welcome, but they will not call off the rally at the port.

Pedro Aranco, the Army commander in chief, said at a press conference this morning that when Ferreira Aldunate returns, he will be arrested, put on trial, and imprisoned.

In the opinion of the National Party source, Aranco's statements show that the military court has received orders to put Ferreira on trial, but since politics is a changing phenomenon, and since his decision to return was a political one, it is subject to changes.

In turn, Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has admitted that it is possible that the ship carrying the National Party leader may be intercepted in the Rio de la Plata once it enters Uruguayan territorial waters. Maeso said that once the ship, or any other ship with that person or any other person on board, enters Uruguayan territorial waters, it becomes the Interior Ministry's concern.

MORALES SAYS CONTADORA FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET

WA071120 Rome IPS in English 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, Venezuela, June 5 (IPS) -- The foreign ministers of four Latin American states seeking a negotiated settlement to the conflicts in Central America will meet this weekend, Venzuelan External Relations Minister Isidro Morales Paul announced here today. Morales would not say where the meeting will take place, but most observers here believed Panama City would be the site. Morales called Secretary of State George Shultz' June 1 visit to Managua "particularly important." He credited the Contadora Group's peace efforts for making the visit possible. He revealed that on the night of May 31, Shultz met in San Salvador with the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and four of the five Central American states. The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, did not attend the meeting.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES OAS ADMISSION FOR GUYANA

FL070040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1823 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, June 6, (CANA-REUTER) -- Venezuela has urged the Organization of American States (OAS) not to agree to a reform in its statutes that would allow neighbouring Guyana to become a member.

In a letter sent by Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul to an OAS working group studying the reform, the government expressed concern that a reform might prejudice efforts to resolve a border dispute between them.

"This initiative would lead to new conflictive elements due to a hardening of each side's point of view," the letter states.

Venezuela has consistently blocked Guyana's attempts to join the OAS, on the grounds that the organization's Article 8 precludes a country with an outstanding territorial dispute from joining.

Guyana in turn has expressed objections to a recent Venezuelan application to join the Nonaligned Movement, but relations between the two have shown signs of improvement this year.

Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, speaking in Georgetown yesterday, welcomed what he said were initiatives by the new Venezuelan Government to improve relations.

However, today's letter said the reform of Article 8 would be negative at a time when the two countries are making efforts to resolve the dispute through established United Nations mechanisms.

Venezuela lays claim to the 53,000 square mile Essequibo Territory, awarded to British Guiana by international arbitration in 1899.

AD WINS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BY 'LARGE MARGIN'

PA060344 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 May 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Democratic Action [AD] party won by a large margin throughout the country over the other political organizations that participated in the municipal elections yesterday, Sunday.

The initial vote distribution percentages of the various parties gave the government control of almost all of the municipal organizations (59 percent), followed by the Social Christian Party [COPEI] (20.1 percent), which obtained less than one half of the votes won by AD. The municipal elections, the second to be held in the past 26 years of democratic life, were also characterized by a high level of abstention, some 40 percent, according to partial figures released by the Supreme Electoral Council. Although unofficial estimates of the exact rate of abstention differ, all estimates are much higher than the figures for the municipal elections of 3 June 1979, and therefore, higher than the figures for the presidential elections of 1978 and 1983.

STUDENT GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT, PLANS PROTEST

PA050339 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 26 May 84 p B14

["Advertisement" by the Venezuelan Student Movement and the Federation of University Centers; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE VENEZUELAN STUDENT MOVEMENT AND THE FEDERATIONS OF UNIVERSITY CENTERS,

Whereas the youth and the people are the victims of the most gross fraud that any government has ever committed against the fatherland in the course of its history, and considering:

1. That once again our demands have been rejected, our voices silenced, and our combined future sabotaged by those who have governed the nation by wielding economic, political, and institutional power;

2. That Venezuela's sovereignty has been mortgaged because of the unpunished embezzlement of public funds by the present rulers and certain groups of multimillionaires, the same people who have rejected Bolivar and handed the Republic over to foreign creditors in payment of a debt whose cause is unknown to us and whose fruits we have not enjoyed;

3. That unemployment, a lack of personal safety, the unbearable cost of living, the inefficiency of public services, the frustrating lack of space in the universities and the poor opportunities for tourism and public recreation and all of the afflictions being endured in our homes are problems requiring that we mobilize immediately;

4. That Venezuelan universities are on the verge of serious conflict because of their financial and administrative situation;

5. That our status as students is threatened by the progressive paralysis and elimination of social services for students, by the lack of programs and funds for research and expansion, and by the fact that study plans are absolutely unrelated to the nation's reality, needs, and crisis;

6. That the measures thaken by the national government reveal its unwillingness to support the workers and the people in their aspirations and that, on the contrary, those measures aggravate the situation by benefiting those who have always been privileged;

7. That the Latin American people's peace and well-being are threatened by the imminent invasion of the sister Nicaraguan Sandinist Republic of Nicaragua;

HAS DECIDED:

TO PROCLAIM THE NATIONAL STUDENT UNITY [UNIDAD NACIONAL ESTUDIANTIL] AND ANNOUNCE THAT IT WILL MARCH ON THURSDAY, 7 JUNE, TO THE MIRAFLORES PALACE TO PROTEST...DEMAND OUR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FORMULATION OF A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY THAT WILL SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS THAT WE OUTLINE AS FOLLOWS. [sentence as published]

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON REACTION TO GULF FIGHTING

FL070130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2127 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex Director General Mario Ramon Beteta has stated that Mexico will remain attentive to the conflict in the Persian Gulf and will establish guidelines for its energy policy that are as advantageous as possible. He said that careful consideration must be made before a change is made, adding that the prices of Mexican crude are governed by an intersecretarial council and are based on the world market.

Beteta pointed out that it is not just a matter of rapidly increasing petroleum production. He also denied that Japan and Brazil have asked for a higher volume of Mexican crude. He also rejected the possibility that a bloc of petroleum-producing countries would be formed, as was suggested by a Venezuelan official, because Mexico, he said, deals equally with all consuming nations.

Mexico's secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry said that Mexico cannot contribute to the creation of a situation of anarchy in the international petroleum market because that would cause the loss of control of the world economy. Recognizing that Mexico is not exempt from the law of supply and demand, which governs the price of petroleum, he said that while market conditions continue to be stable, current prices would be maintained.

PRESIDENT TO STRENGTHEN MARINE INDUSTRY

PA060403 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 2 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Victor Manuel Juarez]

[Text] Manzanillo, Colima, 1 Jun -- At the inauguration of the festivities to celebrate Navy Day, President De la Madrid declared that his government had decided, as one of its priorities, to step up activities that protect and judiciously exploit our exclusive economic zone and our territorial waters because: "The sea is the origin of life and to a great extent mankind's well-being will depend on it."

Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega said that it is necessary to strengthen Mexico's marine industry and to adequately train its personnel, since Mexico transported 144 million tons of goods in 1983, yet only 35 percent of this amount was shipped in national vessels.

President De la Madrid said that the celebration of Navy Day is an act of national reaffirmation, since Mexico is thereby paying a deserved tribute to thousands of Mexicans who have dedicated their lives to serving the republic.

He added that Mexico has made an effort to participate in various international forums to defend its maritime rights and to strive for just coexistence in areas that affect all of mankind, particularly the survival of humanity. Mexico, he added, has sought an equitable regulation of the problems among nations, to obtain adequate exploitation of natural resources and to avoid the growing danger of sea pollution.

At the ceremony, Gomez Ortega said that the merchant marine is made up of 28,574 vessels, totaling 2,742,000,000 deadweight tons, and that it increased its international maritime and shipping operations from 140 million tons in 1982 to 205 million tons in 1983.

The Navy Secretary emphasized that Pemex has greatly increased its participation in the national Navy's development and operation. Its distribution activities help to meet the country's oil needs, and its export programs benefit the country in many ways, most importantly in obtaining foreign exchange. Gomez Ortega pointed out that Pemex, in coordination with the SCT [Secretariat of Communications and Transportation], has installed a new marine traffic control system for surveillance of the area's navigation through computerized and radar detection systems. The fleet's units also have modern safety equipment, which has considerably reduced the rate of accidents that could affect marine ecology.

President De la Madrid led the ceremonies to commemorate Navy Day. Upon his arrival in Manzanillo, he launched the Olmeca patrol boats and a Pemex tanker, and swore in their crews. From the prow of the warship Durango, he threw a wreath into the sea in honor of the sailors who have fallen in the line of duty.

President De la Madrid arrived at this port in a helicopter accompanied by the state's Governor Griselda Alvarez Ponce de Leon, Navy Secretary Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega, Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, Fisheries Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta, Communications and Transport Secretary Rodolfo Felix Valdes, and other officials. After he was accorded the honor due his rank, President De la Madrid went on board the Durango to Rendezvous Point, facing the port's coasts. From there he watched various maneuvers and reviewed 8 surface units, 15 planes, and 6 helicopters. The aircraft circles the sky as the ships traveled for 5 nautical miles at a speed of 3 knots.

LABOR CONGRESS ACCEPTS OFFICIAL WAGE HIKE OFFER

PA070034 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1802 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico's Labor Congress (CT), which comprises 34 labor organizations and approximately 10 million members, today reluctantly accepted an official offer of a 20-percent wage hike amid protests from pro-government unions and the leftist opposition.

The influential Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), whose leader Fidel Velazquez announced earlier that he would not accept an increase of less than 40 percent, and the leftist parties and independent unions, which yesterday staged a national protest against the government's economic policy, said that the increase was "insufficient" to restore the workers' purchasing power.

"The workers will continue to sacrifice themselves to pull this country out of its crisis," CT President Homero Flores said briefly upon accepting the official proposal, which puts the minimum daily salary at 816 pesos ($4.50).

The Consumer Institute yesterday reported that the products in the family basket increased by 37 percent in the first 4 months of this year. Meanwhile, the opposition Mexican Workers Party (PMT) said that the cost of living increased by 45 percent. Mexico's salaried workers received a 30-percent increase in January.

The National Workers, Peasants, and Popular Assembly (ANOCP), which is made up of more than 100 political and labor organizations belonging to the leftist opposition, staged marches and rallies in 70 cities yesterday, according to the organizers, demanding a 100-percent salary increase and an end to massive dismissals and the high cost of living. The government and the press in general today declared that the marches were a "failure," but the organizers stressed that the "national civic stoppage," as the protest was called, mobilized more than 1.5 million people in the country's 22 states, including 200,000 teachers and workers at universities who are affiliated with independent unions.

MORE LEADERS CONGRATULATE ARDITO BARLETTA

PA052153 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Jun 84 p A3

[Excerpts] Many leaders have sent congratulatory notes to Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Those who have done so include Guido Hanselmann, executive vice president of the Pacific Bank; Carlos Hostench Tusquets, deputy director of the Bank of Bilbao; Robert F. Coyne, director of the Florida State University; and Bruce Pulton, president of the University of North Carolina. Here are the text of some of the notes:

His Excellency
Nicolas Ardito Barletta
President-elec' of Panama

In official recognition of your victory as President-elect of our sister Republic of Panama, I am honored to express my warmest congratulations.

I hope that your administration is crowned with successes, that it guarantees further happiness for the noble Panamanian people, and that it will serve to strengthen the fraternal relations between our two peoples and governments.

Cordially,
Salvador Jorge Blanco
President of the Dominican Republic

Mr Nicolas Ardito Barletta
President-elect of the Rep. of Panama

Upon your proclamation as the new constitutional president of the Republic of Panama, we express our congratulations and our best wishes for the success of your administration, to the benefit of the sister people of Panama. I reiterate the willingness of the Government and people of Costa Rica to continue to promoting the fraternal ties that have characterized our relations.

Cordially,
Luis Alberto Monge
President of the Republic of Costa Rica

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ELECTORAL POSTPONEMENT

Liberal Party Protests

PA052309 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Jun 84 p A10

[Liberal Party communique issued in Panama City on 3 June; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Less than 14 hours before the scheduled elections for mayors, representatives, and councilors were to be held, the Electoral Tribunal publicly announced by decree that the elections were being postponed until Sunday, 10 June 1984.

The primary reason for this unexpected and dramatic decision, according to a specific statement by the tribunal, was "that we have learned TODAY (2 June 1984) that the printing shops have not completed their work and are DEMANDING SEVERAL MORE DAYS in which to do so."

The parts of the statement that we have stressed demand our attention and could well be the main causes of the indignation and disagreement voiced by political party representatives and some independent candidates at a meeting that took place following the

We believe that the fact that the printing shops would require several more days to finish printing the voting ballots should have been realized days ago, and not at the last minute. Moreover, we must keep in mind that the voting ballots (according to the tribunal, 175 million are needed) must be distributed to more than 3,900 voting precincts throughout the nation, a task that could require 2 to 3 days. Hence, the ballots should have been ready by Thursday or Friday morning. However, it was not until Thursday, 31 May that the Electoral Tribunal magistrates were told by the Electoral Organization Directorate that there would be a delay in printing the ballots. Up to that point, the magistrates "had been told that the printing process was proceeding normally."

From this, it is obvious that the magistrates were unaware of the real situation. In contrast, however, the Electoral Organization Directorate and the printing shops were aware.

The tribunal's decision not only adversely affects the political parties and independent candidates in measurable economic terms, as a result of expenditures for transportation, food, and campaigning, etc., but also affects all Panamanians in terms of the doubt and mistrust created by such a decision and the probable absenteeism that could result come the new election day. In sum, we all lose with the tribunal's decision; the tribunal itself loses, for not having reacted in a timely fashion in order to prevent the situation from reaching an extreme.

In expressing its viewpoint publicly, the Liberal Party wishes to voice its protest at the printing shops' breach of contract, at the Electoral Organization Directorate's complicity in not reporting the truth about the situation on time, and at its tardy and inconsiderate decision of 2 June, which was announced only a few hours prior to the elections slated for Sunday, 3 June 1984.

Jorge R. Riba, Vice President
Rosamerica de Vasquez, Vice President

Opposition News Conference

PA062216 Panama City Cadena Millonaria in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Live relay]

[Excerpts] [Librada Judith] Greetings from your reporter, Librada Judith. We are here at the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters, where a very important news conference ended about 15 minutes ago. The main topic of this conference was a message issued by the Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO] to the Panamanian people on the occasion of the upcoming elections.

We will now interview PDC Vice President Carlos Arellano Lennox, who will tell our listeners about what happened at this very important news conference.

[Arellano Lennox] As Librada just said, the news conference called by the ADO parties this morning at the PDC headquarters has just ended. This was a news conference [words indistinct] prominent leaders of the Authentic Panamenist Party, MOLIRENA [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], the PDC, and parties that are being created, such as the National Action Party, the Authentic Liberal Party, and the Social Democratic Party. These personalities included Cesar Pereira Burgos, Julio Harris, and Arnulfo Escalona, who represented the Authentic Liberal party, among others.

The Authentic Panamenist Party was represented by Jorge Pacifico Adames, Hildebrando Nicosia, and Guillermo Endara. MOLIRENA's representatives included Otilia Tejeira and Carlos Morales. Others who attended the news conference were some members of the Human Rights Commission, who came not in their status as commission members but as people who are interested in the country's well being. They were Jose Manuel Faundes and Osvaldo Velasquez. The PDC was represented by Raul Figueroa, its secretary general; Guillermo Cochez, its vice president; Alonso Villarreal, a member of the political committee and candidate for mayor; and myself, Carlos Arellano Lennox, also a PDC vice president.

The news conference was divided into two parts: The first one was an ADO message issued to the Panamanian people on the occasion of the upcoming elections. This message states that despite the scandalous fraud committed on 6 May by the pro-government sectors against the people's will; despite the brutal repression unleashed by the military leaders against defenseless citizens on 7 and 30 May; despite the absurd postponement of the 3 June elections, with the sole purpose of decreasing voter participation and favoring the candidates of fraud and repression; and despite the arbitrary, inept, and deceiving action of an electoral tribunal whose complete reorganization is a must; despite all of this, the Authentic Panamenist Party, the PDC, MOLIRENA, the National Action Party, the Authentic Liberal Party, and the Social Democratic Party -- the last three of which are being formed -- urge all of their members and the people at large to go to the polls on 7 June so that they can support ADO candidates with their vote.

The parties that met here and issued this proclamation feel that the greatest error that we can make is not to vote. Abstention would only favor the pro-military government sectors.

We also explained at this news conference that with an opposition vote we are rejecting fraud, repudiating repression, rescuing the truth, and continuing our struggle to build a democracy. This was the message read by ADO spokesman Ricardo Arias Calderon, whom the Panamanian people elected as second vice president of the republic. He might not have the credentials, but he is the vice president by the people's will. The Panamanian people know this and so do the people abroad.

The second part of this news conference was devoted to an explanation by Arias Calderon of the results of his 48-hour trip to San Salvador. Arias Calderon [words indistinct] very interesting, probably it would be too long [words indistinct]. In his replies he made it obvious that this fraud and the way in which the elections were held, with such ridiculous excuses, weaken Panama's position among the leaders of the Contadora Group. In general terms, this is what took place here today.

Another interesting question that was raised was if President Reagan's message to Nicolas Ardito Barletta meant a big pat on the back for this government. It was noted that President Reagan did not refer to Ardito Barletta as the president as a result of free elections. All Reagan did was to refer to Ardito Barletta's proclamation. He said: I congratulate you on your proclamation. This is diplomatic courtesy, but he did not tell him that his victory was a result of free elections. Reagan didn't tell him that he represents the people's will. In other words, it was a (?brief) and cool message [words indistinct]. Therefore, Reagan's message clearly indicates that he is very much aware of the fact that Ardito's election is the result of fraud.

CONTADORA MINISTERS TO MEET IN PANAMA 8 JUNE

PA061840 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1627 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has confirmed that the Contadora Group will meet in Panama City on Friday to systematize [sistematizar] the agreements achieved by this negotiating group and to establish the steps that will be carried out in the Contadora process. The foreign minister said that on Saturday the Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Panamanian foreign ministers will travel to the five Central American capitals to present the drafts of agreements to the governments of the region.

[Begin Ortega recording] As a result of the contacts we established during the inauguration of President Jose Napoleon Duarte in San Salvador, the Contadora foreign ministers decided to meet in Panama on Friday, 8 June, to agree on the document that synthesizes the recommendations presented by the commissions on 30 April. That doucment, which in practice is comprised of the subjects that will be included in the draft of the Central American countries' treaty, will be personally delivered by the four Contadora foreign ministers on Saturday.

The day after the Contadora Group meeting in Panama, the four foreign ministers will travel to the Central American isthmus to meet with the five presidents of the region and to present to them, in the presence of their foreign ministers, that synthesis and a report on the Contadora Group's efforts to date and its future plans. Therefore, it will be a weekend of intense activity by the Contadora Group, because we understand that the situation demands much more dynamic and bold efforts. [end recording]

The Panamanian foreign minister also referred to the meeting that the four Contadora foreign ministers held with Secretary of State George Shultz on Thursday night during the inauguration of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte. The initiative for the meeting that Secretary Shultz held the following day with Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra emerged from this meeting, thus beginning a new process of negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua, whose bilateral diplomatic relations are tense.

[Begin Ortega recording in progress] ...in which it was stated that for the first time U.S. and Nicaraguan representatives were going to meet without mutual recriminations or accusations, in an atmosphere of understanding and a commitment by both governments to support the Contadora Group's actions and to reiterate that they believe Contadora is the solution for the Central American crisis. This is extremely important for Contadora, because that meeting was held within the framework of the Contadora Group's peace efforts and process and it naturally creates a favorable climate for final negotiations. [end recording]

Ortega also referred to a planned trip not only to Central America but also to Havana and Washington in an effort to get the Cuban Government and the Reagan administration to use all their political influence in the area so that the Central American government will achieve a specific agreement and general peace plan for the region.

[Begin Ortega recording in progress] ...the U.S. Government meets with the Sandinist government in the terms that have been explained shows an attitude. We think that first of all we have to meet with the five governments or the five presidents of the region and afterward with the rulers of such countries as the United States and Cuba. Therefore, that will form part of the evaluation that will be made after the meeting with the five presidents or rulers of Central America. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FDR-FMLN LEADERS DISCUSS DIALOGUE IN SAN JOSE

Fait Receives Document

PA061939 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla leaders Ruben Zamora, Salvador Samayoa, and Ana Guadalupe Martinez met with Acting President Fait Lizano in his office this morning. They delivered a copy of a document outlining the FMLN position in regard to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's inaugural speech. The Salvadoran rebels are in favor of the dialogue proposed by President Luis Alberto Monge, who has offered Costa Rica's embassy in San Salvador for this purpose. However, they criticized Napoleon Duarte's permitting of U.S. aid in that country. In addition, they are not willing to lay down their weapons to negotiate with the government.

Conditions for Dialogue

PA070045 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Report by Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Political representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas today said that they are willing to establish a dialogue with the government "without a predetermined agenda."

"We are not going to put down our guns beforehand, nor do we believe that Duarte will agree to resign in favor of a bipartisan government," FMLN Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, former Minister Alvaro [as received] Samayoa, who now represents the FMLN, and the FDR's Ruben Zamora told the media. "We challenge him," Zamora said referring to the Salvadoran president, "to sit down at the negotiating table and to see how we can arrive at a peaceful solution to El Salvador's problems."

For his part, Alvaro Samayoa said that Duarte's condition "that we put down our guns" prior to establishing direct talks is "shallow."

If the government is really interested in peace, not only the two conflicting parties but all other sectors of Salvadoran society should sit down to assess the problems and find solutions," Zamora stated. We will solve El Salvador's problems when we all contribute to their solution with good will, Ruben Zamora added. That is why success "does not depend only on the government, the FMLN, and the FDR. The dialogue and neogotiation must have the cooperation of all sectors, which should contribute ideas and efforts," Zamora believes.

Commander Anna Guadalupe declared that on the basis of Duarte's inaugural speech, "we must infer that a dialogue will not be possible." According to Samayoa, the fronts want to "sit down at the negotiating table without one party or the other making demands or imposing on the other what is to be examined." According to Zamora, in this way we can agree on topics that can produce agreement and thus can establish an agenda in which the topics of conflict will be left for the end.

As for the rebels' idea of including the United States in the dialogue on solving the Salvadoran crisis, the Salvadoran opposition leaders said that this idea had not worked out. Ruben Zamora insisted that the two main parties in conflict should meet first, although he pointed out that "if it doesn't work, we will continue shooting."

FMLN-FDR Communique

PA062029 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Joint communique released by the FMLN and the FDR Executive Committee on 6 June; place not given]

[Text] 1. Duarte's response on 1 June to our proposal for a responsible dialogue is practically a denial of a political solution, confirming that the electoral farce has established a regime that continues the line of previous regimes and does not open a new peaceful path for El Salvador.

2. Duarte established a prerequisite for opening a dialogue within a context of generalized political and military confrontation in which none of the parties can seriously seek to impose conditions on the other as a prerequisite for initiating a dialogue.

3. On top of this, Duarte established the most absurd and politically least serious prerequisite: the laying down of its weapons by the FMLN, ignoring the fact that we are at war and that the FMLN is a real force that is inflicting increasingly strategic defeats on an Army of 40,000 men financed, armed, and advised by the United States.

4. As he rejected a dialogue in his inaugural speech, and foreseeing the failure of his war policy, Duarte alluded in an abusive and demagogic way to the concept of legitimate defense, thus establishing the legal-political pretext to which his government will resort to justify the U.S. decision to stage a direct massive intervention in El Salvador, once a revolutionary victory becomes inevitable.

5. For all the above reasons, the FMLN-FDR deplores and denounces to the Salvadoran people and the international community the views that Duarte expounded in his inaugural speech, as the first sign of an erroneous and demagogical policy inevitably destined to prolong the war and to lead to direct intervention in our homeland by U.S. troops.

6. The FMLN-FDR maintains its willingness to hold a serious dialogue without prerequisites and to achieve a just political solution for the Salvadoran people, while reaffirming its full political and military capacity and its unswerving decision to continue advancing in the war as long as no other real alternative is opened so the people can achieve their aspirations for peace, justice, and freedom.

[San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1515 GMT on 6 June reported from San Jose, Costa Rica, via live relay, that "this morning Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora and Salvador Samayoa, all members of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission, met with local and international newsmen at a San Jose Hotel, where they disclosed the following communique." Following this announcement, made by a journalist identified as Mirna Escobar, representing NOTISAL, the text of the above FMLN-FDR communique read over Farabundo Marti. The two versions have been compared and are identical.]

ETA MEMBER SOUGHT IN ATTACK ON PASTORA

PA070344 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0259 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Jose Miguel Lujua Gorostiola (37), a Basque and member of the international command of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization, ETA, was the terrorist who on May 30 placed the powerful bomb in an attempt to kill Eden Pastora. The official report was issued by the Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ) through its director, Minor Calvo, who is currently in the United States.

Gorostiola posed as Hansen Der Anker, a Danish journalist, to get to La Penca, Nicaragua, only 2 km from the border with Costa Rica, where Commander Eden Pastora was holding a press conference. According to early reports, the Basque citizen had been traveling constantly between Costa Rica and Managua, sometimes by land and other times by air.

These early reports added that Jose Miguel Lujua was ordered by ETA to eliminate Eden Pastora as soon as possible. He probably felt that his best chance would be the press conference called by Pastora and so, using a Danish passport whose real owner is an engineering student in Copenhagan, he took advantage of the friendship he had initiated with Peter Torbjernsoon, a reporter for Swedish television, to mix with the reporters and to reach the place where Pastora would hold the press conference.

The terrorist carried the bomb in a metal case camouflaged as a case for lenses and cameras and spoke to no one, so as not to give himself away. Once at the place where the press conference was to be held, he placed the case under the spot where Pastora would be; however, the commander moved some 90 cm so that when the bomb exploded it hardly injured him, but killed eight of those who were present. Pastora is now recovering from his wounds in Caracas and is out of danger.

After carrying out his "job," the Basque remained on the floor among the wounded, pretending to be one of them. He left Nicaragua for Costa Rica with that group until he reached the San Carlos Hospital, where he remained until the morning of Thursday, 31 May. The Basque terrorist then went with his Swedish journalist friend from San Carlos to San Jose, where he hurriedly entered the hotel. An hour after his arrival at the hotel he left, saying that he was going to Miami, in the United States. The ETA member left aboard an Air Florida flight to Miami, not under the name of Hansen Der Anker, but using another name that has not yet been revealed.

In the past few hours, both INTERPOL and the FBI have been alerted. It was reported that his real name is Jose Miguel Lujua Gorostiola. Detectives are attempting to track him down. Another official report has it that the Basque removed the beard with which he has been seen in the last few days. According to the Costa Rican immigration office, he was using three passports: one to move about inside Costa Rica, another to enter the country, and the third to be used for his escape from Costa Rica. During the 11 days that he remained in Costa Rica, he was helped by several Costa Ricans, the authorities have indicated.

In his unsuccessful attempt to kill Pastora, the terrorist killed 8 other people and wounded 27. All the participants in the tragic news conference that took place a week ago recall the Basque as a quiet person who smoked a lot but avoided talking to the rest. He speaks English, French, German, Spanish and some Danish and Swedish. INTERPOL and the FBI are looking for him around the world. There are no official reports as to his whereabouts, nor any clues to this effect.

UNION LEADERS CRITICIZE COLON DEVALUATION

PA060124 San Jose PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 May 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD), the Democratic Workers Front, and the Teachers Front all reacted strongly this morning against the new devaluation decreed by the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

CCTD Secretary Ricardo Thompson described the measure as "a great mistake." He said that although rumors about devaluation had been heard for several days, officials have repeatedly denied the possibility. "Now, however, we find out that it was true; the people should be told the truth," he added.

Prof Lillian Mora Blanco, secretary general of the Democratic Workers Front (FDT), said the measure was "very disturbing." She noted that even though it involves only a few cents, "some woke up with additional millions this morning." She pointed out that the devaluation will definitely have negative effects, "and, as usual, the workers are left holding the bag." She said that this measure and others that are being announced will render the Costa Ricans' situation even worse. "Finance official Porfirio Morera Batres himself told us yesterday the the problems could only be solved through taxes. Certainly that is the easiest way out, but it might bring additional unfortunate consequences," she stressed.

Meanwhile, Prof Walter Acosta Compos, president of the Teachers Front, also voiced great concern over the devaluation of the colon. "This is only the beginning of a series of more drastic measures that will affect all Costa Ricans," he noted. He said that the letter of intent signed by Costa Rica for the IMF promises that the government will take a number of measures in accordance with the Fund's credit policy. "That will definitely bring further serious consequences," he added.

UNIONS CALL NATIONWIDE STRIKE FOR 26 JUNE

PA060033 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 31 May 84 p 6A

[Text] The National Council of Confederations, CNC, [Consejo Nacional de Confederaciones] decided last night to call a nationwide strike on Tuesday 26 June, and to organize a march to the Legislative Assembly at 1500 on 20 June, in the hope of obtaining a positive reply from the government to a series of demands that the labor unions submitted on 1 May.

According to the labor leaders, the duration of the protest will depend upon each organization's circumstances and conditions. Future actions will be decided on later at a general assembly. They also decided that on the day of the strike, groups of workers will stand in front of the Central Bank, the San Juan de Dios Hospital, Central Squire, the piers in Limon and Puntarenas, and the Pacific Railroad station in San Jose.

BRIEFS

NEW LABOR MINISTER -- Danilo Jimenez Vega has been officially appointed labor minister, replacing Guillermo Sandoval, who resigned effective 17 June and will lead Alberto Fait's political campaign. Jimenez Vega is currently executive president of the INA [National Apprenticeship Institute]. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 May 84 p 4 PA]

EL SALVADOR

PDC DENOUNCES NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL GUERRERO

PA062331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The ruling Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] believes that the Assembly's election of Jose Francisco Guerrero as the new attorney general can obstruct its struggle against the "death squads."

The PDC lost an important battle in the Assembly last night when it was unable to prevent the right from electing Guerrero, who was proposed by the extreme right Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA. Guerrero was elected attorney general by 60 percent of the Assembly's votes against 24 votes from the PDC and 2 from Democratic Action (center left). In the same session, Rafael Flores was appointed comptroller general, and Wilfrido Navarrete was appointed president of the Corde de Cuentas.

The PDC deputies sharply criticized the new attorney general. One of them said that Guerrero "does not offer guarantees" in the "death squad" investigations. They described Guerrero as a "dirty," "ominous," and "immoral" politician, the "creator of ARENA's frauds." "Guerrero does not have the professional standing needed to occupy that position and is a blemish and an object of shame to El Salvador's image, both at home and abroad," Deputy Guillermo Guevara Lacayo said. The PDC deputies insisted that a thorough investigation of the "death squads" will be initiated soon and that the new attorney general does not have the stature and (?impartiality) necessary for the job.

Legislator Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, recently appointed presidency minister, added: "There are going to be very important trials held soon. This attorney general will act as defense attorney in many of these cases."

The PDC political leaders have asked the Assembly to create a special committee to review the appointment, to see if all requirements have been met and whether the appointee has the moral integrity stipulated by the Constitution for those who hold that position.

Jose Francisco Guerrero was elected attorney general by virtue of a pact involving the extreme rightist ARENA, the moderate National Conciliation Party, PCN, and two other rightist groups. Several PDC deputies admitted a lack of caution on the part of their party's representatives in the Assembly, in that they did not make agreements with other forces to block Guerrero's appointment. The 24 PDC deputies left the Legislative Assembly hall in frustration before the end of the session, after the Assembly leaders did not allow them to postpone Guerrero's swearing in until a parliamentary commission investigates his record.

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON REPORTEDLY VISITING U.S.

PA060443 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed that Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Legislative Assembly and candidate for the presidency of the Republic in the recent elections, left El Salvador last weekend. Meanwhile, spokesmen for the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, today completely rejected media reports from sources other than YSKL that Hugo Barrera, vice presidential candidate in the past election who is a prominent member of ARENA, has resigned from the party.

High officials in the U.S. diplomatic corps in San Salvador have confirmed that the U.S. Embassy granted D'Aubuisson a B-2 tourist visa last week for a 2-week visit to the United States. The former president of the Legislative Assembly left El Salvador last week. It is presumed that he went to Miami, where financial supporters of ARENA operate, political sources said in San Salvador. ARENA spokesmen said: Maj D'Aubuisson has left El Salvador. We don't know where he went. All we know is that he went on a vacation. However, Western diplomatic sources, particularly the U.S. Embassy, have confirmed that a visa was granted to Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson last week.

MILITARY COMMAND CHANGES CAUSE 'DISGRUNTLEMENT'

WA071230 Rome IPS in English 5 Jun 84

[By Luis Albarran]

[Text] San Salvador, June 4 (IPS) -- Just days into the administration of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, some sectors are showing signs of disgruntlement at military command changes made by the new head of state. One top military commander whom Duarte reportedly intended to dismiss left his post, and the defense minister's brother was kidnapped, in what may be a reprisal by a far-right group for the minister's acquiesence to several command changes.

Col Francisco Moran, director of the State Hydroelectric Company for the Lempa River (CEL), resigned yesterday morning, amid persistent reports that Duarte was set to dismiss him. Moran has been linked in press reports to the military-linked death squads, which have allegedly murdered tens of thousands of civilians in the past four years. Moran said two weeks ago, "there is no reason to replace me," but he was apparently convinced that his ouster had been decided, and made the move himself. He handed over the keys to the CEL management offices to a subordinate, according to the Salvadoran daily EL MUNDO. The daily also reported that men in civilian dress appeared at the CEL headquarters yesterday morning and arrested Moran's two bodyguards, but the former CEL director denied that this had any connection to his resignation.

Col Jaime Gutierrez, a former member of the civilian-military junta government that ruled El Salvador until May 1982, is mentioned as Moran's likely successor. But some officers predict that Gutierrez will be named instead as an adviser to a new security council planned by Duarte as a liaison body between the administration and the Armed Forces.

Several other military officers have been removed from their posts, in command changes that were demanded by the U.S. Government late last year to purge the Army of figures linked to the death squads and thus improve the Salvadoran military's image. Col Nicolas Carranza was dismissed as director of the Treasury Police and offered a diplomatic post in West German. Carranza has not announced if he will accept the assignment. Col Mario Denis Moran, former commmander of the Armed Forces' training center, and Col Jorge Gruz, who was in charge of the military command center in San Francisco Gotera Province, have also been removed from their positions. Cruz will assume command of military operations in Morazan Province. Col Rolando Rigoberto Ramos, former commander of the Armed Forces' communications training center, was also dismissed.

All the command changes have been backed by Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova, and this appears to have raised the ire of sectors that are unhappy with the military reshuffle.

Vides Casanova's brother, Dr Eduardo Vides Casanova, was kidnapped yesterday, an Armed Forces spokesman confirmed. Eduardo Vides, a 47-year-old physician, was captured by a group of unidentified men at his office in San Salvador, the capital, according to those reports.

Three weeks ago, an anti-communist group called the Maximiliano Hernandez Command issued a statement criticizing top military commanders for accepting the administration's command changes and expressing opposition to the "exile" of certain officers.

MILITARY CHIEF ON NEW ADMINISTRATION, GUERRILLAS

PA060341 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Report by Alberto Barrel]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Colonel Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon is very enthusiastic about Jose Napoleon Duarte's government. In an interview with YSU, Col Blandon said that he is optimistic about this administration's future.

[Begin Blandon recording] I am very enthusiastic. A government elected by popular will strengthens all of the nation's endeavors, particularly in the military, political, social, and economic realms. We believe that a government that acts in coordination with its cabinet can ease the country back into normality and peace. Personally, I am very optimistic. [end recording]

On the way in which the violence by the extreme right and left should be fought and on the possibility of holding talks with the guerrillas, he said:

[Begin Blandon recording] The high command has made a statement and pursues a consistent policy on the fight against violence, both from the left and from the right. On the matter of talks, you know that this is not new to us. The government of national unity previously made some attempts to hold talks through the Peace Commission. However, I personally believe that as long as the terrorists lack good intentions, there will be no progress on dialogue. Any dialogue must be sincere, frank, and must truly seek to bring peace to El Salvador. So far, I believe that the moves have only been intended to delay matters and to seek publicity. We do believe that dialogue is the most civilized way to solve the problems. We should support President Duarte's opinion on this matter. [end recording]

On the creation of a special cases investigations commissioner, Blandon said that he had no knowledge of this. He added that the Armed Forces have already met with President Duarte, briefing him on military actions, in view of the fact that he is their commander in chief. On the guerrillas' current inactivity, Col Blandon said:

[Begin recording] [Blandon] They have serious problems. I believe that the rebels have not fully achieved the military victory that their commanders spoke to them about. They are discouraged and confused. Furthermore, something extraordinary is currently happening. I have on my desk a report on the last 24 hours. Only yesterday, 32 terrorists turned themselves in at the San Miguel, Sensuntepeque, and San Vicente Garrisons. Nine of these turned themselves in with guns and all. That is quite a significant sign. It means that the terrorists' morale is quite low. I also have before me a report that goes from August 1983-May 1984, which lists 110 surrenders. The important thing is that desertions have increased notably in this last month. The rebels are abandoning their ranks and turning themselves in at the garrisons. They even bring their guns.

And this includes only those who turn themselves in El Salvador; I have reports indicating that desertions into Honduras are much more numerous. In some cases, the rebels fear that we will not act properly when they turn themselves in and prefer to enter Honduras secretly or to rejoin the mainstream inconspicuously. Our numbers are quite significant.

[Barrel] Col Blandon, will this lack of morale among the guerrillas permit a victory by the Salvadoran Army?

[Blandon] I believe that they are wondering what sector of society they actually represent. They saw all of our people take to the streets to elect a president. They saw President Duarte's reception in the United States, and the total support offered him by diverse circles in Washington. Right now they must be wondering about their future. I do not foresee a good future for them. I think that is the guerrillas' main problem at the moment. They can stage attacks or actions anywhere in the country, primarily in an attempt to obtain publicity. That is how this kind of war works. They can concentrate forces to launch an attack, to obtain publicity. However, I do not see any possibility of a guerrilla victory in the future. [end recording]

This has been a statement by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Col Adolfo Oneciforo Blandon on important military and political issues. For YSU, this is Alberto Barrel.

500 REBELS REPORTING DESERT, REQUEST AMNESTY

PA060454 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Jun 84 p 28

[Text] Unofficial reports that were revealed yesterday indicate that 500 rebels have put down their weapons and turned themselves in in various parts of eastern El Salvador, asking the Armed Forces and the government to grant them amnesty.

When we asked the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, to confirm this report, the spokesmen said that information was being gathered from all of the Usulutan, La Union, Morazan, and San Miguel Garrisons in an effort to establish the veracity of this report.

COPREFA also confirmed that 17 young peasants who had been abducted in rural parts of San Miguel and Morazan turned themselves in to the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel last weekend. Another group of 14 youths turned themselves in to Salvadoran Army troops in Usulutan.

The COPREFA spokesman stated that most of them said that the rebels had taken them to guerrilla camps in San Gerardo, San Fernando, and Perquin in northern Morazan, where they received forced training in a "terrorism school." They added that one was to be conscripted into the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, and others into the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP.

All of them said that they fled because they were tired of the poor treatment given them by the commanders, who threatened them daily by pointing rifles at their temples and telling them that they would be killed if they attempted to flee. They added that in addition to this psychological pressure, they were desperate because of the lack of food, clothing, medicine, and shoes, in addition to the constant fear of being killed in operations that the Armed Forces are carrying out in that area.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY-REBEL MILITARY OPERATIONS

Major Actions Summarized

PA060436 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] A large counterinsurgency operation continues in southern Usulutan Department and is in its 4th consecutive day, according to military reports. Operations in southern Usulutan, particularly near Jiquilisco, Puerto El Triunfo, Puerto Avalos, San Dionisio and nearby areas, have been successful. It has been learned that scattered clashes have taken place between rebels and Salvadoran Armed Forces units, which continue to advance along the ragged mountain slopes that lead into Jucuaran, in southern Usulutan, some 150 km southeast of San Salvador. Units from the Arce Battalion are reportedly operating in that area. It is expected that an extensive clean-up operation will be concluded in the next few hours.

Meanwhile, in El Salvador's eastern La Union Department military sources today confirmed that an operation has begun at the northern end of that department, in the areas of Concepcion,(Oriente), Poloros, Nueva Esparta, Lislique, Anamoros, and El Sauce, where residents have reported that the rebels have been active in the past few hours. So far, we have no report on the number of Armed Forces troops taking part in this counterinsurgency operation in northern La Union.

In Morazan, the situation is perfectly calm, particularly in northern Morazan. The residents have reacted with skepticism and pessimism to the announcement that Colonel Jorge Adalberto Cruz, the current San Francisco Gotera military commander, will be transferred to Washington's military center. They have pointed out that Col Cruz has been one of the best commanders in the fight against the leftists. It was reported that the colonel will be given a farewell party by several San Francisco Gotera groups.

In El Salvador's central Department of Chalatenango, it was reported that the 4th Brigade and Detachment No 1 have posted troops in all of the villages that the rebels had previously occupied for a lengthy period of time. Military sources have indicated that the object is to prompt the civilian population to return to the homes that they abandoned more than 3 years ago. The Armed Forces have undertaken this new tactical operation in an effort to secure a stable civilian population in northern Chalatenango.

In San Vicente the 5th Brigade has reported that the operations in the San Pedro hills have ended and that the troop is moving toward other sections of the department, searching for more small rebel hideouts that militaty and civilian reports show are in operation in strategic sections of that department. It is expected that they will be dislodged in the next few days.

In Cuscatlan, the leftists have been obstructing traffic since yesterday afternoon on the section of the Pan-American Highway between San Martin and Suchitoto. It is expected that the Armed Forces will act in the next few hours.

In San Salvador, neither the guerrillas nor the death squads have claimed responsibility for the abduction of pediatrician Eduardo Vides Casanova, who was taken from his private clinic, located some 200 meters east of the U.S. Embassy. The Defense Ministry has indicated through the Armed Forces Press Committee that it has no report on the abduction.

Usulutan, San Miguel Fighting

PA061845 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, much attention, yesterday 4 June, FMLN troops hemmed in a national Navy patrol in Usulutan Department. Our troops rapidly cut off a national Navy patrol in Las Mesas Canton, Jiquilisco Municipality. Following this, fierce fighting ensued.

As of yesterday afternoon, our troops had inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy, subdued five soldiers, and made the other national Navy troops flee in disarray. Our troops seized the following materiel during this clash: 15 M-16 rifles, 3 M-60 machine-guns, 2 60-mm mortars, 1 M-79 grenade-launcher, 2 PRC-77 communications radios, 2 Browning pistols, and 17 pieces of military equipment.

This victory follows the ones achieved during the first few days of June in San Miguel Department, where the enemy is vehemently carrying out a futile counterinsurgency operation. From 2 to 4 June, the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade staged five ambushes near Ciudad Barrios, San Luis de la Reina, and Sesori, in northern San Miguel. As a result of these revolutionary operations, the Yankee-trained Army suffered 18 casualties: 2 cadet lieutenants, 1 radio operator, and 15 soldiers. We repeat, as a result of these revolutionary operations the Yankee-trained Army suffered, pay attention, 18 casualties: 2 cadet lieutenants, 1 radio operator, and 15 soldiers.

In the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, Domingo Monterrosa's troops continue to suffer heavy blows in San Miguel and Usulutan Departments.

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN DENIES FMLN-FDR RIFT

PA061931 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1732 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Hector Oqueli, spokesman for the Salvadoran opposition, said in Mexico City that rumors of a rift between the FMLN and FDR in El Salvador are only "enemy provocations." Oqueli, member of the FMLN-FDR Politico-Diplomatic Commission, told UNOMASUNO that a rift in the opposition coalition "is an old ambition of the enemy." Oqueli said he does not think "FDR President Guillermo Ungo would risk cooperation with Salvadoran President Duarte."

Oqueli indicated that the fact that Ungo is leading the possible dialogue with the Salvadoran Government is a decision of the Politico-Military Commission. Oqueli said that even if a separation would occur, "nothing would change, because the war would continue."

Finally, Oqueli said that Duarte has not given true signs of a disposition toward dialogue with the FMLN-FDR. The spokesman admitted that Duarte "is the only one who can conduct a dialogue."

VENCEREMOS VIEWS JESSE JACKSON'S CANDIDACY

PA061855 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] We now have a special report on one of the three U.S. Democratic presidential candidates, Jesse Jackson, a black pastor. The objective is for our people to take note and see that in the United States there are important political forces that support respect for peoples' self-determination -- political forces that are opposed to Ronald Reagan's warmongering policies. We will now read this special report:

Of the three U.S. Democratic candidates, black pastor Jesse Jackson has demonstrated the greatest opposition to the domestic and foreign policies of warmongering President Reagan. Jesse Jackson, a black 43-year-old pastor and former civil rights leader in the United States, is fighting for the Democratic nomination against Walter Mondale and Gary Hart, and according to the experts and the polls, has the least chance of winning. This is very understandable if we take into account that the United States is a country where minorities, particularly blacks, have traditionally been sidelined. However, Jesse Jackson's strategy is not so much to get to the U.S. presidency as to use his campaign in the Democratic primaries as a platform to express his political and social thoughts about civil rights, and in defense not only of blacks, but also of Latins, Indians, and other minorities in the United States.

In matters related to foreign policy, Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Jesse Jackson have in one way or another shown their opposition to Ronald Reagan. However, it is Jesse Jackson who has been most definite not only in his statements, but in the field of action. A few months ago during the Middle East conflict in Lebanon, a U.S. pilot who bombed Syrian positions was downed and taken prisoner by the Syrians. Jesse Jackson traveled to Damascus, the capital of Syria, and successfully negotiated the U.S. pilot's release. This was interpreted as a political gesture from the Syrian Government to Ronald Reagan, because Reagan had also made fruitless efforts to attain the pilot's release.

Jesse Jackson has not only strongly rejected the mining of Nicaraguan ports ordered by Reagan, but has said that the United States should help the Sandinist government construct or reconstruct and develop the country. Jackson recently said that if the United States has relations with the USSR or if U.S. officials such as President Reagan himself visit the People's Republic of China, why then should a dialogue with Cuba not be established? Sure enough, Jesse Jackson will soon be visiting Cuba, invited by Cuban President Fidel Castro. The black pastor will also visit Nicaragua. In both countries he will hold meetings with the revolutionary leaders. Jackson is definitely opposed to U.S. military presence in Central America, and he describes Jose Napoleon Durate as a puppet, placed in the Salvadoran presidency by Reagan.

Jackson, 43, a former civil rights leader, represents a progressive and increasingly strong U.S. political force that identifies with the cause of the poor sectors in the United States, and with the cause of the peoples of the world struggling for liberation. It is most likely that Jesse Jackson will not win the Democratic nomination, but he has undeniably become one of the greatest U.S. popular leaders to have influenced U.S. domestic and foreign policies since Martin Luther King's death.

GUATEMALA

PAZ BARNICA REMARKS ON BELIZE HAVE 'IMPACT'

PA060426 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] What Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said about the cays of Belize has apparently had an impact in Guatemala. However, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran did not attach much importance to a statement by Paz Barnica to the effect that "for years the Honduran Constitution has indicated that the cays of Belize are Honduran territory." Paz Barnica could not be reached for an explanation as to why Honduras is no longer supporting Guatemala on the Belize issue.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE WOUNDED IN ATTACK

PA060339 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Former presidential candidate Juan de Dios Aguilar de Leon, who is currently a candidate in the constituent assembly elections, has suffered bruises and injuries in an attempt on his life. Aguilar de Leon, a Deomcratic Institutional Party candidate in the constituent assembly elections on 1 July, was riding horseback along the highway to the Pacific between Palin and Amatitlan when several shots were fired at him. Aguilar de Leon ran in the 1966 presidential elections, which were won by Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro.

RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS ON FEBRUARY VIOLENCE

WA071345 Rome IPS in English 5 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, June 5 (IPS) -- Violence in Guatemala claimed 3,464 lives in February, including 100 peasant farmworkers massacred by the Army, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission announced here today. The commission stressed that the detailed report includes only cases denounced by the victims' families or verified by the commission, and said the total reported is probably only 25 percent of all the violent deaths that month. Among the cases reported were 105 "individual extrajudicial executions," "more than 100 collective extrajudicial executions" and 157 cases of "forced disappearances."

The rights commission said the most significant case of repression in Guatemala in February was the "massacre" of more than 100 civilians by the Guatemalan Army on Feb 15. According to testimony which the commission heard from survivors, Guatemalan troops attacked the rural community of Santiago Ixcan in El Quiche Province in northeastern Guatemala.

In 1978, there were about 1,000 families in that community, according to the human rights commission. "Many of the residents were assassinated in repeated incursions by the Guatemalan Army and others sought refuge in Mexican territory. By the eve of the latest Army attack, only 650 people remained there, the commission said. One survivor, Marcela Velazquez, who is now in Mexico as a refugee, said that the Army surrounded the town and machine gunned people. She and other witnesses put the death count at more than 100.

In the reports on "individual extrajudicial executions," the commission stressed several particularly violent cases, such as the murder of a 20-year-old university student who was shot to death Jan 31 by unidentified attackers in the coffee shop where he worked. The student, Jose Vinicio Samoyoa, was hospitalized with 15 gunshot wounds, and two hours later he was kidnapped from his bed by "10 men armed with machine guns and rifles." Six days later, his corpse was found on a deserted road "with six more gunshots," the report said. The commission noted that Samoyoa's mother and two brothers were arrested by "security agents" in September 1982 and never reappeared.

Another university student, Luis Rodrigo Hernandez Gutierrez, was shot in Guatemala City on Feb 18, and kidnapped from the hospital on Feb 23 by "10 heavily armed men disguised as doctors," the commission said. The student is still missing.

The capital city was the scene of 34 murders and 48 disappearances in February, and 11 people were killed and 13 disappeared in Guatemala Province, the commission reported.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

PA052242 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Honduras today admitted that it is revising its military agreements with the United States, including that on training Salvadoran troops in counterinsurgency warfare. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica made this known after a Security Council session:

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] On 24 May we held the first meeting of the Security Council following the high military command's restructuring on 31 March. The president and I agreed at that meeting to meet again as soon as possible to continue our discussion of various topics. Today, I reported on my recent visit to Guatemala, where I discussed a bilateral (?treaty) and the Central American situation. [end recording]

Asked if he had observed some concern at the Contadora Group's recent meeting over Honduras' purchase of four training planes from Brazil, Paz Barnica answered:

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] An information bulletin will be issued on the purchase of those four training planes. [end recording]

In addition, Paz Barnica yesterday announced that the Honduran Government is considering revising its military agreements with the United States:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] that the agreements should be negotiated with the United States so that it provides more economic and financial assistance to Honduras?

[Paz Barnica] All international agreements, whether between states [words indistinct] or on a larger scale, are periodically revised. This is all I can say at the moment. [end recording]

On a possible exchange of Honduran and Nicaraguan prisoners, Paz Barnica said:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] Most of those who have been detained were captured in maritime areas and some [words indistinct] border areas.

[Unidentified reporter] How many Nicaraguans are being held prisoner?

[Paz Barnica] We are now compiling this information and carrying out some negotiations on its [words indistinct] presented at the end of last year [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PROMINENT CITIZEN'S DEATH -- Tiburcio Carias Castillo, who was Honduras' foreign minister during General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano's administration and at the time of the 1969 Honduran-Salvadoran war, passed away in Tegucigalpa last night. He was the son of former Honduran President General Tiburcio Carias Sandino. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 May 84 PA]

DANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON SHULTZ MEETING

PA061945 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts from "Face the People" program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Lechecuagos district in Leon on 2 June -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon companeros of Lechecuagos district: A long time ago -- I think it was more than a year ago -- we received the visit of students and mothers from this district in the Government House in Managua. We spoke a little with the young people and the mothers and we agreed to come here to speak with the community. That was about a year ago. So here we are and we think this is a good opportunity for you to discuss and bring up the various problems being experienced in the community, logically taking into account the difficulties the country is experiencing. The revolutionary government, acting with the Sandinist generosity that has characterized the FSLN, in November 1983 issued a decree so that all those persons, including some who might have been members of Somoza's guard, who wanted to take advantage of this decree, could return to the country. This decree does not include those who have been accused and charged with crimes against the people. At this time, more than 1,500 Nicaraguans have accepted that decree and are returning to the country. Every day people who have become involved in counterrevolutionary activity are returning to the country from Honduras and the Costa Rican border region. Every day people are entering the country: 3, 5, 10 people enter the country every day, taking advantage of this decree of the revolutionary government. All of you must have heard about the attack that was repelled by the people of Ocotal and that resulted in a good number of casualties for the counterrevolutionaries and that also cost Nicaraguan lives. The attack began from Honduras. They arrived in Ocotal and attacked it. They were repelled and returned to Honduras. This is part of the attacks that the revolution is suffering while the revolution is making efforts to give land to landless peasants.

Yesterday we held a meeting with George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. He met with us as the representative of the U.S. President. We consider this part of Nicaragua's policy. We have always insisted on the need for dialogue to find a solution to the existing problems, to end the war, to end the grief of the mothers, to end so much sacrifice, and to let us build this country in peace. That is why we spoke with Mr Schultz yesterday. Nicaragua has this willingness and this policy and it will continue to make all necessary efforts to seek peace but without sacrificing the revolution.

Companeros, we will now talk with full frankness and without any restrictions. You can bring up any problems you wish and the criticisms you may have. We will now talk a bit. [applause]

H. ORGEGA SCORES U.S., OUTLINES DEFENSE POLICY

PA061651 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan Defense Minister, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS, at a press conference in Government House in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] The United States has, since the last century, had the objective of achieving the imperialist domination of the Central American and Caribbean region.

In the face of that policy, our people have waged heroic struggles against the Yankee invader. The acts of Yankee barbarity against our fatherland in the first 34 years of this century caused closed to 100,000 victims. The last Yankee Marine, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, and his genocidal beasts were defeated and expelled from Nicaragua by the armed people during the great national insurrection that, led by the FSLN, seized power on 19 July 1979.

The battlefield is defined: On one side are the humble people, the workers, peasants, craftsmen, students, professionals, intellectuals, patriotic producers in urban and rural areas, youths, children, senior citizens, Indians, blacks, mestizos, and whites who, led by our historic vanguard, the FSLN, consistently defend the people's power and their revolutionary government. Against the people are the Yankee warmongers and their military instruments, the genocidal guardsmen and the traitor [Eden Pastora] and their political and ideological instruments, the turncoats.

Our revolution also confronts the war declared against our people in the political and diplomatic arena.

During the recent visit to our country by George Shultz, an envoy of the U.S. Administration, our revolutionary government reiterated its firm and responsible willingness to reach various agreements with the United States to guarantee a real framework of security to achieve the political solutions that will first of all end the war that our people are suffering and that will lead to the normalization of relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

The U.S. Administration's declared war apparently will be further intensified during the remainder of 1984, strengthening as much as possible the counterrevolutionary forces that, supported from their bases in Honduras and Costa Rica, have become military units that are perfectly linked to the military machinery of the Yankee forces in Honduras and the Honduran Army. The United States is trying to impose and develop this situation in Costa Rica, whose neutrality policy has already been affected by the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and other forces of the Pentagon and its mercenary forces.

The U.S. Administration's open war strategy consists of permanently weakening our country through counterrevolutionary activity in the large territories of Segovia, Matagalpa, Jinotega, the Atlantic Coast, part of Chontales, and Rio San Juan in order to dismember the country's economy and affect the economic programs and social projects that the government of National Reconstruction is undertaking.

At the same time, through political and ideological diversionism by the internal right-wing, the CIA is unleashing campaigns to confuse the people, with the objective of blaming the revolutionary government for the grave economic problems we are experiencing because of past exploitation and the declared war we are suffering today, in addition to the international economic crisis that mainly affects small and poor countries like ours.

In the military field, the interventionist strategy is aimed at dispersing the EPS, weakening it, and affecting the basic military defense structure throughout the country. The enemy plans to seize Nicaragua's Pacific region, including Managua, with massive attacks by the Yankee army within the overall plan of intervention in which the counterrevolutionaries have the mission of distracting and dispersing our forces in order to enable the interventionist troops to concentrate their actions on the country's strategic targets.

In the area of sabotage and terrorism, the Yankee strategy this year aims to increase attacks on the revolutionary leaders and sabotage of various economic, agricultural, manufacturing, energy, and port structures, roads, and resources such as trucks, buses, and machinery that the people need for their work and mobilization.

In the international arena, the strategy of the war against our country seeks, among other objectives, to isolate Nicaragua as much as possible from the various popular and government forces in the world and to sabotage the peace efforts that are being promoted through international forums or groups such as Contadora, using threats to make those who help us change their policy. All of this seeks to facilitate the current escalation of aggression and to justify a massive intervention by Yankee troops in the grave Central American crisis and against Nicaragua in particular.

In order to guarantee the permanent presence of Yankee troops in the Central American region, the U.S. Administration has decided to develop joint combined exercises such as the current one, Grenadier I, which is being carried out with forces of the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies.

The warmongers are speeding up various military projects in Honduran territory in order to have a sure platform for the rapid deployment of their air, naval, and land forces against any country of the Central American region in which they decide to intervene, such as Nicaragua and El Salvador.

There is information indicating that once those exercises are over, the U.S. Administration will carry out the Big Pine III maneuvers in September along with the Honduran forces.

It is evident that the development of the Yankee military maneuvers in Honduras is aimed at turning that country into its main base of aggression in the Central American region as well as at improving the combative preparation and firepower of the forces of the Salvadoran and Honduran Armies, perfecting coordination for the development of joint military operations.

These military maneuvers also serve as material and logistical reinforcement to and strategic and operational information for the mercenary forces of the Somozists and the traitors, which are the first rung or spearhead of the Reagan administration's war against our people.

The mercenary forces directed by the CIA have been reorganized to better respond, in view of the Yankee demands, to act as real military units in a modern army. From more than 20 military bases in Honduras and Costa Rica on the border with Nicaragua, the supplies are brought in by air and land for the mercenary forces that have been infiltrated into our country. In those bases they have installed military schools, field hospitals, communications centers, and propaganda apparatus.

More than 10,000 genocidal individuals are constantly launching criminal attacks on the working people along the Honduran and Costa Rican borders. This terrorist activity has included the ports that have been mined by the CIA and the air and naval attacks that have caused countless losses in human life and damage.

The end of the war depends essentially on the will of the current U.S. Administration. Nicaragua contributes to the war in the measure that it totally defeats the mercenary forces that currently act against our country from the border territories. Nicaragua contributes to preventing the generalization of the war throughout the country in the measure that it strengthens combat instruments throughout the national territory so that it will raise the cost of the defeat of the Yankee interventionist adventure, should it take place.

The people's massive incorporation into the defense has generated several problems that have not been duly handled by the corresponding institutions.

In view of this, and despite the difficulties imposed on us by the mercenary aggression, the FSLN National Directorate and the revolutionary government have adopted several immediate measures intended to solve these problems gradually.

1. The National Commission for the Support of Combatants [Comision Nacional de Apoyo a los Combatientes] has been created. Its coordinator is Companero Reinaldo Antonio Tefel, minister of the INSSBI [Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute]. Its first meeting was held yesterday, Monday. This national commission is a government organization charged with supervising fulfillment of all the special programs that the central government is directing at the various ministries in an effort to attend to the combatants' basic needs.

2. Through the National Commission for the Support of Combatants, the Government Junta will supervise fulfillment of the following measures:

a. Solving the human and social problems of the combatants and their closest relatives, especially those problems concerning the combatants' pensions, funerals, and disabilities and the vital priority needs of their mothers, wives, and children.

b. Priority health care for the combatants.

c. Intensifying the distribution of land for the relatives of heroes, martyrs, and combatants through special agrarian reform programs and of plots of land and basic construction material so they can have a humble but decent roof over their heads.

d. Speeding up the study on readjustments for all pensioners in accordance with current economic possibilities so as to implement this readjustment in the second half of this year, reviewing immediately the cases of relatives of companeros who have fallen in combat or have become disabled in the war, in order to give prompt responses. [applauses, shouts]

e. Drafting immediately a new law on social security benefits for the combatants and their relatives that would include the mobilized reserve and MPS [Sandinist People's Militias], the professional Armed Forces members, and those in the Patriotic Military Service. [applause, shouts] This new law will unify all previous decrees by the Government Junta and will adjust them to current conditions.

3. Mass participation will be increased to guarantee that the period of mobilization for training and campaign of the reserve infantry battalions and the MPS lasts no less than 4 months or more than 6 months. This will enable larger numbers of organized patriots to participate directly in the encirclement and annihilation campaigns that are being especially implemented this year to neutralize Yankee imperialism's mercenary forces as much as possible. [slogans]

4. It will be guaranteed that the reserve infantry battalions and MPS mobilized during the indicated campaign period will receive suitable financial compensation. At present, both the Army and the government are adopting various measures to ensure that payments will not be delayed, to compensate peasants for the [word indistinct] of their harvest once they are mobilized, and to increase the monetary aid given to the patriotic reservists and militamen employed, among other things. The mechanisms permitting fulfillment of the law that guarantees job stability to the mobilized patriot in both states and privately owned companies will also be bolstered. Among other mechanisms, the National Commission for the Support of Combatants will be a means of supporting their tasks.

5. The mechanisms within the EPS are bolstered to guarantee better communication between the soldiers in the Patriotic Military Service and their relatives. This will contribute to a speedier delivery of correspondence and facilitation of visits by relatives of the soldiers in the Patriotic Military Service. This year, due to the intensification of the mercenary aggression and the many defense tasks, it will be impossible to implement a pass system for personnel in the Patriotic Military Service under normal conditions.

To the extent that we are able to neutralize the present mercenary activities, it will be possible to normalize not only granting of passes to the patriots in the Patriotic Military Service but also the vacations and rest periods for all members of the Armed Forces.

6. For the patriots in service and militiamen mobilized in campaigns, the EPS has created several special training centers which have infantry, engineering, and marksmanship exercises, tactical instruction classes, and classes for topography and land and antiaircraft artillery instruction, among other courses. In general, basic conditions are currently being created for instructing the militia, so that new weapons and knowledge can be added to already acquired knowledge. The territorial structure of the MPS throughout the country will be further strengthened, reiterating that in certain cases and situations, militiamen must carry out missions outside their assigned territory.

7. Coordination among the Armed Forces and the governmental, political, and mass organizations will be bolstered to guarantee utmost respect for the combatants who fall in the war imposed on us by Yankee imperialism. The National Commission for the Support of Combatants will be an important link in the fulfillment of this [words indistinct]. [slogans]

We are on a war footing to defend, to the last drop of our blood, this revolution, which belongs to the humble and hard-working people. We are on a war footing to defeat the war imposed on us by the present U.S. Administration. The FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction are taking the measures needed to bolster the people's organization in order to confront the current attack by the U.S. military power.

BORDER POSTS ATTACKED; COMMISSION TO MEET

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA070135 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Foreign Ministry Communique issued 6 June, read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Martin Madrid -- live]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that yesterday, 5 June from 2040 to 2220, an undetermined number of mercenary groups, acting with the support of (?former) members of the Costa Rican Rural Guard and from positions in Costa Rican territory, attacked the areas of La Pimienta, 3 km southwest of Penas Blancas; La Colina 105, 1 and 1/2 km southeast of Penas Blancas; and the Penas Blancas border post in Rivas Department. The mercenaries also used the Costa Rican customs post in Penas Blancas in carrying out their criminal attack. As a result of this attack, a member of the Sandinist People's Army was wounded. Due to the gravity of this case, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to call a meeting of the Supervision and Prevention Committee for tomorrow, so that it may conduct the necessary investigations.

Costa Rican Envoy Recalled

PA070137 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0045 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Jesus Fernandez, the Costa Rican ambassador in Managua, left our San Jose today. He was called by his Foreign Ministry for consultations, it was learned in Managua.

Fernandez' trip took place before the Nicaraguan Government decided tonight (local time) to call for an urgent meeting of the joint commission for "supervision and prevention" of border affairs between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to investigate attacks on three Nicaraguan positions in the area of Penas Blancas.

The Foreign Ministry in Managua said that from the Costa Rican side, and with the help of the Rural Guard, "mercenary groups" attacked the posts of La Pimienta, Colina 105 Penas Blancas. One member of the Sandinist Army was wounded in the incident, which took place last night.

The commission's purpose is to prevent an increase in incidents on two countries' border. Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed an agreement establishing the commission on 15 May 1984 in Panama, in the presence of the Contadora Group. So far, it has dealt with several incidents at two meetings in its 2 weeks of existence.

ARDE'S ROBELO ON PASTORA ATTACK, FDN MERGER

PA061520 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 May 84

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Alfonso Robelo Callejas, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, by an unidentified reporter on Saturday, 2 June in San Jose]

[Text] Our first question to Robelo was: What did he think about the attempt on the life of Commander Eden Pastora?

[Begin recording] [Robelo] It seems to me that the brutality, the nature and the power of the device, its blast pattern [projectiles], etc., are very similar to one set off against Rodrigo Cuadra Flacharte here in a parking lot in downtown San Jose. Moreover, the fact that Daniel Ortega said a few days ago that Costa Rican blood would be spilled to provoke incidents between Costa Rsca and Nicaragua, and the fact that it could be assumed that before or around 31 May there would be a news conference, when the deadline regarding democratic conditions for the elections would expire -- all this leads me to suppose that there are premeditation and treachery, and everything points to the terrorist regime of Managua as the actual perpetrator and mastermind behind the attack on Commander Pastora and our friends the journalists who were present at the news conference the commander was holding.

The Managua regime has used terrorist methods in the past. It used them against Commander Bravo, Pablo Emilio Salazar, in Honduras; against Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay; and here, when Cuadra Flacharte was bombed. It has used the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] at other times under similar conditions. So there is a pattern which, I insist, clearly points to Managua as the culprit. In addition, Managua is still the party most interested in eliminating Pastora. This would decapitate ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] activities in Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean, then, that the attack is Managua's answer to ARDE's convergence plan, which had a deadline of 31 May?

[Robelo] You are entirely right. That is so. We had made a proposal that we were willing to stop the war and violence for participation in elections, provided minimum conditions are given. We also set a deadline of 31 May. The response we got was this criminal, terrorist, brutal, and bestial action. This does not surprise me, because this is how Managua has always answered our peace initiatives and our efforts to seek a political solution that would spare the Nicaraguan people sacrifice, destruction, and death.

[Reporter] Before the attack, there had been numerous reports that ARDE was practically united with the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force]. What is the true status of the convergence plan regarding the forces that fight in Nicaragua?

[Robelo] First of all, I want vigorously to belie rumors that the determination to merge ARDE and FDN had been taken. It has even been said that there was a de facto alliance. This is false. In the democratic assembly, which is ARDE's highest legislative and executive organ, the only topics discussed were the conditions and nature of a convergence and possible approval to begin talks so that, once those conditions were met, we could coordinate all our forces.

We are in a stage of internal definition, and talks had not been held (?between the two groups). Everything was being done without haste. For this reason, I must categorically deny rumors that there has been a union between the FDN and ARDE. This is absolutely and entirely false. This is not so. We have not acted hastily. We held only meetings on 17 and 27 May, and then, on 28, 29, and 30 May, we held extended meetings of our democratic assembly to determine the schedule, the organization, who was to carry out the appropriate actions, when to do so, under which specific plan, etc.

We were in a preliminary state. So there is no room for assertions that there was an understanding and close ties between ARDE and the FDN or other groups that operate against totalitarianism in the country's northern and central regions.

[Reporter] Is there still the intention to seek a convergence with the FDN?

[Robelo] This intention has existed for a long time. It is not new. When ARDE was organized more than 2 years ago, the need to join all forces to fight more effectively was discussed. Much has been discussed, again and again. The most recent time that clear talks were held was 10 January 1984. At that time we said very clearly that we were interested in unification. The FDN was very definitely mentioned by name. I mean, we have not acted hastily. Quite the contrary, we have acted very carefully, even slowly, because nearly 5 months have elapsed since 10 January.

[Reporter] After the attack and all that happened, you visited Pastora at the hospital. Did you two discuss this topic and arrive at an understanding?

[Robelo] Pastora and I talked three time. I visited him Thursday morning, when he arrived at the Biblical Clinic, later, the afternoon of that same day, and finally, on Friday morning before he left for Venezuela by plane.

First of all, we discussed the attack itself with brotherly affection and the same trust we have always had for each other. Later, when the commander recovered a little more, we talked about all of these topics. We did not go too far because, the commander's condition prevented an extended conversation. But we did agree on the need to dwell on this and find a solution. For this purpose, I am willing to travel to Caracas shortly and there discuss these topics in depth. ARDE's affairs should not be discussed in public because such public discussion does not help the liberation of the Nicaraguan people. I believe that one should not wash one's dirty linen in public. [end recording]

MONTANE PRESENTS CERTIFICATES TO PARTY FOUNDERS

FL051304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Strongly united, we have been able to carry on victoriously the historic battle of confronting Yankee imperialism without a moment's respite in these last 25 years. Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, made this statement at a ceremony at which certificates were awarded to 83 party founders. The ceremony was held at the Foreign Ministry. Among the persons receiving certificates were Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and foreign minister, and Vice Ministers Ricardo Alarcon and Pelegrin Torras.

REPORT OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN SWEDEN

For Swedish media reportage on the visit to Sweden by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, including his comments on Angola, see the Sweden subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 6 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

COSTA RICAN PRESS: CIA LINKED TO PASTORA ATTACK

PA060408 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Rica's press has stated that all of the evidence indicates that the CIA is responsible for the attack on Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora on 30 May. According to new evidence and details that have turned up in this case, an allegedly Danish photographer who quickly left the area of La Penca, where the attack took place, appears to be the main suspect. The man, who attended Pastora's press conference under the name of Peer Anker Hansen, said he worked for Swedish television and for EUROPE SEVEN, a French photographic agency. However, investigations into the incident have proven that he was traveling with a false passport, that he does not work for Swedish television, and that the French photographic agency does not exist. The passport he used was stolen 4 years ago from the real Peer Anker Hansen, a Danish architecture student. A Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Agency official said that the Costa Rican Government has issued an international warrant for the arrest of Anker Hansen.

HAVANA ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN GRENADA SHOOTING

FL061354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] There have been indications that the CIA was involved in a frustrated assassination attempt against former Grenadian Minister Kendrick Radix at his house on the outskirts of St George's. The home of the former minister of industry during the Maurice Bishop government was shot at by unknown assailants. There were no victims. Kendrick Radix is trying to establish the Maurice Bishop Patrotic Movement to continue the assassinated prime minister's efforts.

HONDURANS OPPOSE TRAINING SALVADORAN TROOPS

PA061605 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Honduran press has expressed displeasure at the growing number of Salvadoran soldiers training at the regional training center built by the United States in Honduras. The sources recall the Honduran-Salvadoran war in 1969 and stress that it is absurd to allow the training, in Honduras, of troops of a government that is a potential enemy. Political observers comment that it is not a coincidence that General Walter Lopez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, was not present at the ceremony to inaugurate the "Grenadier I" military exercises. The military exercises began on 1 June in Honduras with Salvadoran soldiers participating.

Some Honduran officials have even said that Lopez does not wish to see the Army involved in critical situations, in regards to Nicaragua, because of the anti-Sandinist groups operating from Honduras. These sources said that military circles are pressuring the government to review its military cooperation with the United States, and they referred to a recent statement by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who has asked Washington for an alliance under more just conditions.

NICARAGUAN BOAT HIJACKERS ARRESTED IN SAN JOSE

PA060438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Seven Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, five men and two women, were arrested in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the Costa Rican Intelligence and Security Directorate for commandeering a boat that is the property of the Nicaraguan Government. Johnny Campos, Costa Rican deputy public security minister, officially confirmed the hijacking of the boat, which docked in Puerto Limon on Monday. The hijackers were identified as Victor Francis Henry, Randall Samuel Francis, Valerio Mairena, Joel Flores Nicanor, Juan Hudson, Luciana Rodriguez Molina, and Enriqueta Dixon. Campos also said that the hijackers used FAL rifles and hand grenades to threaten the boat's captain and crew.

DURATE ORDERS 'COUNTERINSURGENCY OFFENSIVE'

PA062351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Jose Napoleon Durate, the new head of the Salvadoran regime, has ordered his first counterinsurgency offensive which is to include seven departments in the northern, central, and eastern areas of the country. The first armed clashes were reported in the northern area of San Vicente Department on San Pedro hill; however, the number of casualties has not yet been reported.

Other dispatches indicate that guerrilla groups inflicted seven dead and six wounded on an Army patrol in an ambush near the port of El Triunfo in Usulutan Department. Radio Venceremos reported that 5 sailors were also taken prisoner in the action by the rebels, who also recovered 15 rifles, 3 machineguns, and communications equipment. The sailors were responsible for guarding the Salvadoran coast.

FMLN CONSIDERS 'GRENADIER I' AS PROVOCATION

FL061342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that the advance on an imaginary guerrilla stronghold initiated by U.S., Salvadoran, and Honduran troops participating in the "Grenadier I" maneuvers constitute a provocation against the Salvadoran patriots. The forces participating in the maneuvers are combing the entire region near the Salvadoran border, especially Chalatenango Department. Radio Farabundo Marti warned that the FMLN will not react to any provocation but, if the troops cross the Salvadoran border, they will not be met with imaginary troops.

VENCEREMOS CITED ON FORCED ARMY RECRUITMENT

PA042059 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran regime has increased forced recruitments in an attempt to strengthen the armed bodies, which are disintegrating as a result of guerrilla actions and desertions, according to Radio Venceremos, the insurgent station. The source said that in the City of Berlin in the eastern Usulutan Department, Army forces broke into the National Teaching Institute [Instituto Nacional de Ensenanaza].

They arrested all of the students in order to recruit them. The youths were taken to the headquarters of the departmental capital, where many of them were savagely beaten. Relatives of the students said that some of them were released through payment of heavy sums demanded by their captors.

Meanwhile, the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered Persons of El Salvador demanded that the Napoleon Durate government provide news on the whereabouts of the persons affected by the violent repression prevalent in the country.

The General Association of Salvadoran University Students [Associacion General de Estudiantes Universitarios Salvadorenos] also demanded that the authorities present them with a special budget to rebuild the national university which was destroyed when, in 1980, the Armed Forces occupied it.

NAVY, ARMY CASUALTIES NOTED IN EL SALVADOR

FL061240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has admitted that 14 Navy personnel were killed in a guerrilla ambush in Usulutan Department. Army spokesmen reported that two of the dead were officers. Six personnel were wounded in the ambush. Radio Venceremos has reported that five sailors were captured. The source also said that FMLN commandoes inflicted another 15 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Salvadoran Army in fighting in the eastern Department of San Miguel.

Radio Venceremos had earlier reported that Honduran troops had entered Salvadoran territory through Morazan Department and another powerful Honduran military contingent is concentrated along the border with El Salvador.

H. ORTEGA SAYS U.S. PLANS TO INVADE NICARAGUA

FL061126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The United States is contemplating taking the Pacific coast area of Nicaragua with massive attacks by the U.S. Army while counterrevolutionary forces carry out diversionary attacks. This charge was made by Sandinist leader Commander Humberto Ortega at a press conference at which he stated that the war being waged against Nicaragua by the present U.S. Administration will tend to worsen during the remainder of this year. The chief of the Sandinist People's Army said that, with this aim in mind, the United States is increasing to the maximum the capacity of the counterrevolutionary groups based in Honduras and Costa Rica. Those groups have been set up as military units linked to the U.S. troops deployed in Honduras and to the Honduran Army, Humberto Ortega said. Describing the enemy's future plans, the Sandinist leader said that they include an increase in the attempts to assassinate the leaders of the Sandinist revolution and sabotage against economic entities, both industrial and agricultural.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM ARRIVES IN SOFIA, BULGARIA

FL061950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has arrived in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for an official friendship visit. The Guyanese president was met at the Sofia airport by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Council of State, and by other officials of that socialist country.

BRAZILIAN GROUPS CALL FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

FL061932 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Jose Marti Cultural Association and several Brazilian press organizations have requested that the government of Joao Baptista Figueiredo reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba. At a meeting held in the city of Dourados, Mato Grosso, the Jose Marti Cultural Association and the daily (A VOZ UNIDADE) approved a resolution stating that the normalization of Brazilian-Cuban relations would be an important event in the struggle of the Latin American peoples for their independence. The newspaper CORREIO BRASILEIRO emphasized that Cuba and Brazil have increased their cultural and sports links and their trade through third countries. It said that Brazil has the most to gain from an increase in relations because by doing so it could show that it follows an independent line in the international arena.

JET PURCHASE, SCHOOL ATTACK, ARRESTS NOTED IN PERU

PA022052 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Presumed members of the Shining Path armed group have attacked the Pedro Ruiz Gallo military college, in the capital of the northern Peruvian Department of Piura, the 1st military region has reported. It has ordered an investigation of the events.

The Peruvian civil guard has arrested Hugo Alvarado Molina, accused of being the chief of a Shining Path cell in the City of Cuzco. The Peruvian police also arrested 20 Cuzco students, several of them natives of Ayacucho.

It has been officially reported in Lima that the Peruvian Government bought 26 Mirage 200 aircraft, at a cost of $700 million. Meanwhile, the general commander of the Army, Julian Julia, reported that he had begun negotiations with the government to renovate the Army's equipment.

PERUVIAN TEACHERS, GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO STRIKE

PA041737 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] More than 100,000 teachers of Peru's state-run schools will stage a nationwide strike to demand better wages now that the Sole Trade Union of Education Workers has termed as insufficient the wage increase decreed by the government because it does not compensate for the effects of inflation.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, the members of the Intersector Committee of Government Workers will begin staging a general strike to demand substantial wage increases.

Meanwhile, in the zone of Yanamonte, 160 km from the Peruvian city of Ayacucho, a captain and a republican guard were killed in an ambush laid by a group of unidentified individuals. Another military man, who was riding in the attacked vehicle, managed to escape.

'REPRESSION' OF URUGUAYAN DEMONSTRATORS REPORTED

PA041732 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The Uruguayan police very violently repressed the thousands of people who, despite an official prohibition, marched through the streets of Montevideo to demand an end to press censorship, the release of political prisoners, and a prompt and real process of democratic restoration. According to the international news agencies, police repression resulted in a high number of injured people and detainees.

Today's demonstration in Montevideo was called by the various political parties and unions and the student movement.

According to other dispatches, the Uruguayan military command summoned the leaders of the three recognized political parties. Reportedly they will be given an ultimatum on Monday to resume their dialogue with the military men on the democratic opening granted by the regime.

More on Demonstration

PA042054 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] According to initial reports, more than 50 persons were injured as a result of the repression unleashed yesterday, Sunday, against a group of persons who tried to gather at the monument to the 1830 Constitution in the capital of Uruguay, to go from there down 18 July Ave to the university. The demonstration had been called by parties opposed to the Uruguayan tyranny, labor unions, and student organizations that demand individual liberties, freedom of the press, and the release of political prisoners.

According to reports, the military authorities have ordered the persons who called the protest to appear in court. Some witnesses to the confrontation at the monument have denounced the acts of violence carried out by the antiriot forces of the Uruguayan regime. Local political observers said they believe this unnecessary violence by the military forces was part of the government's effort to end the tension that is increasing in Montevideo prior to 16 June, when the leader of the Blanco Party, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, will arrive in the capital. Ferreira Aldunate has been in exile for the past 11 years. He will have to face a series of charges filed by the Uruguayan Government.

URUGUAYAN REGIME BANS ALL DEMONSTRATIONS

PA070110 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Uruguayan regime has forbidden all public demonstrations, including those planned in honor of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who will return to the country on 16 June after 11 years of exile. In addition, the Uruguayan regime forbade the dissemination in any way of calls for future mobilizations, gatherings, or street demonstrations.

The ban was announced shortly after the military command met with the leaders of the three legal political parties -- the Colorado Party, the Blanco Party, and the Civic Union Party -- and after Interior Minister Julio Cesar Rapela met with Liber Seregni, the leader of the banished Broad Front.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER CITED ON DISTURBANCES

PA022136 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The recent disturbances in Haiti are the result of the despair of the people and their thirst for justice and freedom, Rene Theodore, the secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists, said in Montreal. On the popular uprisings that took place a few days ago in the cities of Gonaives and Cap-Haitien, the Communist leader said that the people's slogans were quite explicit: an end to hunger, poverty, unemployment, and the dictatorship. Theodore accused Haitian President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier of leading the country to the present situation of generalized poverty. He added that the extreme exploitation of the working people is a result of the dictatorship's policy, the lack of union rights and freedom of expression, and the ban on those political parties that could promote social change in Haiti.

BIRD OPENS CARICOM COUNCIL TRADE MEETING

FL061822 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 6 (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird today made a stirring appeal for the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to be kept intact, in the face of potentially divisive and conflicting economic policies which have combined to threaten the destruction of the free trade movement.

Speaking at the opening here of an extraordinary two-day session of the Council of Ministers -- Caricom's second highest decision-making body -- which has been called to determine ways of rejuvenating regional trade, Bird said the 16-year-old common market was in "grave danger of disintegration." He said there were many reasons for the collapse of Caricom trade, with the vulnerability of weak economics inherited from colonialism making the islands susceptible to the ailments of the international community. He said the international recession, continuing unabated for almost three years, has had a severe and lasting effect on the economic activity of Caricom states. "Over the last 18 months particularly, he said, "we have witnessed an unparalled decline in trade with Caricom."

The council chairman said foreign exchange shortages, exchange rate adjustments, and restrictive trade measures introduced by some more developed Caricom states, combined with the suspension of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) have been the main contributory elements in the rapid decline in intra-regional trade. Bird said what was significant was that, in 1982, trade among Caricom states, while still below the 1975 level, was better than it had been over the period 1976-1981. "But this increase in trade among Caricom states, in global terms, presents a distorted picture of the actual trade performance of the region, since it was facilitated largely by one country -- (oil rich) Trinidad and Tobago, he said.

He recalled that Port of Spain had assisted every Caricom state in the aftermath of the first oil crisis and the recession of the immediate post-1975 period and became the major market for the expansion of trade in non-petroleum products within Caricom. Indeed, Bird said, Trinidad's share of total intra-regional imports rose from 19 per cent in 1973 to 50 per cent in 1982 and its non-petroleum trade balance worsened steadily since 1976 from a positive balance of 39 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) to minus 266 million dollars in 1982. Bird said that, because Trinidad's crude oil production has declined and oil prices had fallen, the region has an obligation and a duty to sympathise and not criticise Port of Spain.

He felt the answer to the region's problems lies in three areas: concerted action by member states at the international level to promote change in the world economic environment; effective Caricom cooperation to deepen the process of integration, particularly in trade, production, and marketing; and action at the national level to improve the expansion of trade within Caricom and to streamline their own economies.

Reacting to suggestions that Caricom countries seek their own salvation in bilateral relations with rich nations rather than in a continuing relationship with the community, Bird stressed that the two concepts were not mutually exclusive. "Indeed, it would be desirable to develop trade relations with other countries while deepening the Caricom relationship," he said, "but it would be disastrous to end the Caricom relationship in favour of relations with other states."

He said that, singly, Caricom states lack the strength to bargain effectively with bigger countries and it was only in cooperation with each other that they could muster the capacity to withstand the pressures of the richer states.

Bird said the council would have several proposals for the expansion of Caricom trade for the Guyana-based Secretariat.

He said there was room to expand trade by buying more goods from Caricom's more developed countries, and the Secretariat has identified several products, many of which were essential items and produced within the region.

"Cognizant of the foreign exchange difficulties which now confront some of the MDC's, the Secretariat has proposed that member states should make specific allocations for the importation of Caricom goods," he said. Bird said this would be a welcome development and one to which it was hoped Jamaica and Trinidad would be responsive, since it would go a considerable way towards meeting the concerns of Barbados and the LDC's to these two very important markets.

Another proposal, he said, surrounds the peculiar difficulties of Guyana, whose chronic balance of payments problems has persisted since 1977. "It has been suggested that the system of counter-trade or bartering which Guyana has entered with Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica in respect of certain products could be expanded to include other territories and to encompass a wider range of products, particularly those which are currently handled by the state trading organisations of individual member-states," he said.

Bird said it was also suggested that an action-oriented trade facilitating body be set up, comprising representatives of the public and private sectors, to examine the areas for expanding trade within Caricom itself.

On the question of extra-regional trade, Bird felt Caricom has not done enough to develop export industries and to sell products in the United States, Canada, or the European Community. While not absolving governments from responsibility for this situation, Bird felt the private sector should share the blame in two ways. "Some of them have not been aggressive or indeed interested in seeking markets outside the region to sell their products," he said, "(and) some of them have not made the maximum effort to invest their profits in the economy and many of them have contributed to difficult economic conditions by sequestering capital out of the country and depositing it in banks in countries of the developed world." He said this attitude has to alter drastically or governments that have not already done so shall be forced to impose tight control on foreign exchange.

Jamaica Removes Restrictions

FL062348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2251 GMT 6 Jun 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 6 (CANA) -- Jamaica said today it had removed restrictions on trade with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom). The announcement was made during a special meeting here of the Common Market Council of Ministers to consider ways of reviving intra-regional trade after a decline in growth in the 18 months.

Jamaica Foreign Trade Minister Hugh Shearer said Caricom goods had been removed from licensing, the only stipulation being that Jamaican manufacturers register an account with a commercial bank in the island so that the government can check on the movement of foreign exchange. Jamaica is experiencing an acute shortage of hard currency. Shearer said that a monthly allocation of two million U.S. dollars had been made to Jamaican manufacturers to buy raw materials from foreign sources, including Caricom.

Conference sources said that Jamaica acknowledged during the morning session that its dollar devaluations over the past few months had resulted in a disruption of trade with its Caricom partners and was making a gesture to help get intra-regional trade flowing again.

Asked by CANA during a break if he expected a similar concession from Caricom's most lucrative market, Trinidad and Tobago, which last October introduced import restrictions, Shearer said: "Each country has to make its own decisions. We are talking and we hope to come up with some ideas."

After an unscheduled opening speech by conference chairman Lester Bird, the deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, the council talked for about four hours before breaking for lunch. Delegations then went into caucus.

The Barbados delegation raised the question of setting up an intra-Caricom export facility which could provide credit to manufacturers. Sources said this could be a way of filling the void created by the suspension in April last year of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), the credit mechanism which supported intra-regional trading since 1977.

Trinidad and Tobago produced statistics that showed it was absorbing a substantial increase in trade from countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Port of Spain has previously accused OECS countries of breaching Caricom rules of origin (which determine eligibility of Caricom manufacturers for duty-free treatment) by relabelling extra-regional products.

In his speech, Bird said the OECS states increased their share of the domestic exports to the other Caricom states from 11.4 per cent in 1973 to 42.3 per cent in 1982, while the share of the so-called more developed countries (MDC's) actually declined, except for Jamaica.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS BARTER ARRANGEMENT DELAYS IMF FUNDS

FL062138 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 6 (CANA) -- Bureaucratic entanglements with the United States over a bauxite barter arrangement is again delaying consideration of Jamaica's latest application for International Monetary Fund (IMF) balance of payments support, Prime Minister Edward Seaga disclosed. Seaga told Parliament last night that it was now expected that the application, which should have been dealt with today, will now reach the board Friday after formal endorsement of the barter deal by a newly established U.S. Barter Committee.

The government several months ago announced that the United States was taking a million tonnes of bauxite from Jamaica this year, the third barter arrangement Washington has entered to help shore-up a faltering bauxite/alumina industry.

Last week Seaga said consideration of the programme, which the week before he indicated would take place at the end of May, had been put off until today to allow for the preparation and circulation of documents relevant to the J3.9 billion dollar (1 Jca dollar; 26 cents U.S.) budget he recently presented.

Seaga also largely blamed the IMF for the government's failure to meet the several deadlines set for the programme to come on stream since the passing of the original January 1 date he announced last November.

A 1981 Extended Fund Facility (EFF) agreement was thrown out by the IMF after last September's second failure of economic performance tests by the Jamaica Government, leading to the current negotiations for a stand-by credit.

Seaga told Parliament that in talks he held with the IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere last November most of the major points for an agreement had been settled, including the unifying of the currency exchange rates here. Seaga said that the government felt that what remained to be done could have been accomplished before the end of January and took all of that month to complete their survey.

"On return to Washington proposals were made which were contrary to the positions I had negotiated with the managing director in November," he said. "I had to make a further visit to Washington in February to get the negotiations back on track." By that time he said the original system set up for parity fixing and foreign exchange allocation was proving to be a failure, and the IMF insisted on a six week trial on one which officials here had devised to replace it. According to the prime minister in late April the system was approved and the application was ready for the board, but was delayed for the circulation of budget papers.

Then on Friday, he added, the government was notified that the "U.S. Government which had previously advised us that a barter arrangement previously agreed will be applicable in this financial year now has to be formally agreed by a newly established barter committee."

Seaga, saying that Jamaica has survived for seven months without IMF funds, added that "a couple of days further wait on bureaucratic procedures will not invalidate our application."

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

NETHERLANDS MINISTER: NO BLACKMAIL OF GOVERNMENT

FL061406 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Dutch Government is not blackmailing the Antilles Government into living up to agreements made during last year's round-table conference. Minister for Antillean Affairs Jan de Koning has said this in a letter to the Antilles. The letter is in response to hints that Mr De K[illegible]ning said that development help could be held up if the Antilles did not hold to the round-table agreements. The minister did point out in his letter that the Government of the Antilles had made hardly any progress in its agreement with Aruba about a separate status for that island as of January 1, 1986.

ECUADOR

MINISTER ON SUSPENSION OF PARIS CLUB PAYMENTS

PA052158 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government has suspended payment to the Paris Club of both the interest and capital due on its debt between 1 June 1984 and 31 December 1985 until it holds a renegotiation meeting with the creditor countries, Finance Minister Pedro Pinto confirmed yesterday. However, he officially denied that the country has suspended payment of the service of its foreign debt to international banks, as a news agency had reported.

Ecuador's foreign debt to both governments and providers [provedores], which is that negotiated through the Paris Club, amounts to $247.5 million. According to Minister Pinto, this suspension of payments is a normal procedure for the Paris Club, similar to the procedure followed to refinance the 1983-84 debt. This is not a unilateral action, and the decision was made only after consulting the Paris Club Secretariat, which, in turn, must have notified the creditor countries' governments and public organizations of Ecuador's decision, he explained.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TAIWAN, JAPAN, ROK

PY032210 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Jun 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar yesterday left for Taiwan, Japan, and Korea in response to invitations he received from officials of these countries.

Accompanied by Foreign Ministry Director General Eladio Loizaga Lezcano, Foreign Minister Saldivar left for his long trip yesterday at 1530.

BRIEFS

ROK ARMY COMMANDER VISIT -- ROK Army Commander in Chief Captain General Chung Ho-yong was received by President Alfredo Stroessner this morning at the Lopez Palace. Various matters concerning cordial ties between the two countries were discussed during the meeting. The high-ranking Korean military chief arrived in Paraguay this morning for a 3-day official visit. [Text] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 May 84 p 1 PY]